New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1839 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY AUGUST 11 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A FAST YOUNG MAN.

How a Barrengal, Working for One Dollar Per Day, Contrived to Live Like a Prince and Enjoy the Permanent Society of Two Ladies.

HEAVY EMBELLISHMENTS—A SINGULAR CASE.

A very extraordinary case of fraud, which had its beginning some seven or eight years ago, and has ever since been continued, has just been brought to light. The particulars are strange and interesting. The name of the alleged delinquent is Stewart B. Adams. He is a native of Ireland and only 26 years of age. About eight years ago, when only a lad, he was employed as bar-keeper in a hotel in Brooklyn, then kept by one Augustus R. Lamb. Soon afterwards Mr. Lamb became a proprietor of the bar of the "Howard House" of this City, situated at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street. He continued young Adams in his employ on the Howard House bar-counter, and his position continued to remain until within a day or two. During this term of years the business of that place has been extensive, but the receipts are reported to have been comparatively small. Mr. Lamb, the proprietor of the bar, has long been at a loss to account for the small size of the returns, and many times felt constrained to entertain suspicions of dishonesty. At length he determined to catch a thief, and for this purpose employed a man to closely watch the conduct of the bar-keeper in order to detect any dishonesty on his part. The man employed was one Schiller, who resided in Thompson-street, near Broome. He had recently purchased the house which he lived. The officer thus constituted that Adams had procured for himself a liveries to draw up the fraudulent bills, and, from other circumstances, he became satisfied that Adams furnished the means to pay for the house. He further ascertained that Adams' expenses were both elegant and extensive; that he sported an elegant watch and an abundance of diamond jewelry; drove out on every fine Sunday a fine team, and always had the finest team that could be obtained in the City; also, that he associated with that young man and visited houses of prostitution, where he spent large amounts of money. He often boasted about his wealth, and told his companions that he was worth more than his employer. A while ago he asked for leave of absence to go a few weeks to the country, and recommended a young man of his acquaintance to take his place.

Mr. Lamb granted his request and also received the young man into his employ. Before leaving, however, Adams instructed the young man to appropriate to his own use one out of the daily receipts all over a certain sum, and also agreed to give him $3 per day while he was absent. This he did to prevent Mr. Lamb knowing what the receipts actually were, and thus took his departure for a fashionable watering place. While he was absent, Mr. Lamb learned the facts of the case from his new bar-tender. It was also ascertained that a young man named Schiller, who had for a long time been in the habit of lounging about the bar, knew something of Adams' operations connected with appropriating, and at first denied knowing anything about them, but finally found it to be out of his power. He then stated that Adams had taken from the till, and had paid him a portion of his plunder. The plan of proceeding was as follows: Once or twice a day Schiller would walk up to the bar, take a drink, and hand over a $1 bill; this would be returned and some more with it taken from the bar till, and it is presumed that the exchange was shared between the two.

The following is the affidavit of Mr. Lamb:

Andrew R. Lamb, being duly sworn, says:—I am the proprietor of the bar at the Howard Hotel. I reside at the Howard Hotel. I commenced there in 1850 or 1851, and have continued to do business there ever since. Stewart B. Adams, the defendant, has been at work for me at different times, except for about six months.

Question.—State what you know, if anything, as to the [illegible]

Q.—Can you tell it? A.—I told you the last time it was four dollars—two five-dollar bills.

Q.—How much at any other time? A.—The other times I wasn't there—I was somewhere else.

Q.—How much money altogether has defendant taken from Mr. Lamb while he has been working for him—give us the whole amount?

Mr. Nash objects, as the question is leading and improper.

The Court says witness must answer according to his knowledge.

A.—I can't answer; I think from $10,000 to $20,000.

Q.—How much money has he taken from Lamb in any one month? A.—That is a hard thing to tell.

Q.—How much money has he taken from the drawer in any one week? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—How much money did he take from the drawer in June? A.—I told you the last time it was $4—two five dollar bills.

Q.—How much money did he take from the drawer at any time before that?

Q.—Asked of by Mr. Nash.

Question waived.

Q.—How much money did he acknowledge having taken from the drawer after he gave you the $4? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Did he let you have any money to go to Montreal? A.—He gave me money, but I would not go to Montreal.

Q.—How much money did he give you for that purpose? A.—$10 or $20, and 50 cents more for me and my horse to get breakfast.

Q.—Did he take that money from the drawer? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did he get it? A.—I expect he went down to his brother's store and got it.

Q.—What did he want you to go to Montreal for? A.—He did not want me to go to Montreal; I wanted to go.

Q.—Did he, last Friday, want you to leave the country? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has he wanted you to go to New-Orleans, and offered to pay your way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has he wanted you to go anywhere out of the City within a few days, and offered to pay your way? A.—No, Sir; but I told him I wanted to go.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nash.—Q.—Is that letter (marked A) in your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that your letter, written in pencil and marked B? A.—It is.

Q.—Is that your letter, written in pencil and marked C? A.—It is.

Q.—How old a man are you? A.—I am 29 years old, going on 30.

Q.—What has been your business this last three years? A.—Bar-keeper.

Q.—Where did you keep bar the last time? A.—In New-Orleans.

Q.—When was it that you was last keeping bar in New Orleans? A.—At the Orleans Coffee-House, in March last; I was there about four weeks altogether; the last time I was there about two weeks; I took another man's place before that.

Q.—What time did you leave New-York to go South the last time? A.—I left on the *Black Warrior*, something about the 12th of October.

Q.—Before you left on the *Black Warrior*, what had been your business for the last preceding twelve months? A.—Then I had been in Chicago, tending bar at the Sherman House Saloon.

Q.—When did you leave New-York to go to Chicago? A.—It was in the Spring of the year before.

Q.—Before you went to Chicago, where were you employed? A.—Nowhere; I was doing nothing in New-York all the Winter; I worked a couple of weeks in Broadway, but I call that no time at all.

Q.—Where were you employed in New-York before you went to Chicago? A.—At the St. George Hotel, Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth-streets; it was in 1854.

Q.—At what time in the year 1854 were you employed in the St. George Hotel? A.—It might have been in December.

Q.—In the year of 1855, where were you employed? A.—Coney Island; I was there three months.

Q.—What did you get that four dollars for? A.—He gave me it to give it back to him; he gave a smile and I understood that he wanted to see me.

Q.—How did you manage when you got the twelve dollars that the defendant got from his brother? A.—I told him I was poor, and all that; he said he did not want me to write him such letters; I said if I did, I must have been drunk; he gave me a ten dollar gold piece and I told him that was not enough, and he then gave me a twenty shilling gold piece.

Q.—Have you ever threatened this young man that if he did not give you money you would accuse him?

Objected to, and left optional by the Court.

Witness refuses to answer the question.

Q.—Did you not threaten the defendant, or his brothers, or both, or some one of them, that if Stewart would not give you twenty dollars you would accuse him of crime?

Witness refused to answer.

Q.—Have you been offered any money to testify in this case? A.—No money was offered to me whatever.

Q.—Does Mr. Lamb keep a rum-shop? A.—I believe he does.

Q.—Who keeps the key of the safe? A.—Mr. Lamb and his cook-keeper.

Q.—Who was the man who kept bar while the defendant was in the country? A.—I believe his name was Fred or Frank.

Q.—Did you make an affidavit here? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was that affidavit drawn, and by whom? A.—At the office of the counsel.

Q.—What time was it drawn? A.—On Saturday afternoon; I can't say what time of day; it was before dinner; Johnny Raynor's affidavit was drawn at the same time; I believe it was drawn before two o'clock.

Q.—Who told you to go to the Counsel's office to make an affidavit? A.—I went with Mr. Lamb; Johnny Raynor went along; I made a mistake; I should have said that the affidavit was made at the Florence Hotel, on Saturday night, between eight and nine o'clock; we went to the counsel's office, to-day; I was not there before.

Q.—Have you been drinking to-day? A.—I took two gin cocktails and four lemon sodas, to-day; I drank, yesterday, and drank every day; I have been drinking ever since I was born.

Q.—Now, Sir, were you discharged from Sharon Springs, and if so, for what? A.—I was, and left; I told them if they were not satisfied, to get some one else; it was, I believe, in 1856.

Here the case adjourned until two o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon.

JOHN SMITH RECEIVES A RESPITE.—JOHN SMITH, the Portuguese sailor, who was found guilty on a charge of murder on board the brig Gen. *Pierce*, was to have been hung on the 18 h inst. Preparations for the execution had been made by United States Marshal RYNDERS, and Smith had come to consider his execution as certain at that time; but yesterday the Marshal received a telegraphic dispatch from the Attorney-General, dated at Washington, to the effect that SMITH had been respited to the 11th of September, and that he—the United States Marshal—would receive the official orders by mail. As soon as received, the Marshal proceeded to the Tombs, where SMITH was incarcerated, and called him out. SMITH was delighted to see the Marshal and shook hands with him warmly, although he was not aware that his time had been extended.

The Marshal informed him immediately that he had received a respite for him of one month.

The intelligence produced an unexpected effect upon SMITH. He trembled very much and said, "Oh, thank you, Marshal, you have been very kind."

Marshal RYNDERS—Not at all. It is my pleasure and my duty to be kind, and I always endeavor to make everything as agreeable as possible to persons under my charge.

SMITH then reiterated his statement that he knew nothing at all about the Captain's death; that he only stabbed the cook in his own defence, and that at the time the cook had a large knife in his hand, with which he cut him (SMITH) before he stabbed him.

The Marshal remarked, by way of answer, that he was now respited for a month, and that the President would examine his case thoroughly. As the Marshal was about to retire, SMITH asked him whether he might not have the privilege of walking in the corridor occasionally. The Marshal said he had no objection, provided it was not against the rules of the prison. The Deputy Keeper, and Mr. CLARK, the Warden, promised that SMITH's request would be granted. Besides this, it was stated that certain reliefs had been ordered for him by the Marshal. He appears in better condition than he did when on trial, and is full of gratitude to the Marshal for the kind treatment which he has received. The reason for granting the respite is said to have been, that the time was too short to afford the President an opportunity of examining his case thoroughly. The letter sent to Washington by the U. S. District Attorney, in relation to the matter, is understood to have been pretty strong in favor of SMITH's guilt.

Uncle SAM vouchsafes no explanation of the reason why he gives $250,000 for the fortification site at Sandy's Point, Long Island, just after he had refused to take it for $150,000, at which figure it was offered. We would like to hear the spirit of old Rip VAN WINKLE comment upon it at the next Spiritual Convention.

THE "PETER COOPER DEPOT" gets slowly on toward completion; at the present rate of progress, previously the contractors stipulated for the work will be done by April of 1858.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

SHE IS NOT ADMITTED TO BAIL.

A CERTIORARI TO BE MOVED.

Visit to Dr. Caitlin—He Denies that he was the Bridegroom who Personated Dr. Burdell.

In the matter of the Cunningham baby examination, there is again not much to report. Judge DAVIES yesterday refused to admit Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to bail, whereupon Mr. STANTON, her counsel, gave notice that he should move this morning in the Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari*, to bring up the papers for review. In the meantime, she remains in No. 33 Bond-street, closely confined to her bed. It is anticipated that her removal to the Tombs will be a matter of some difficulty, as she has expressed the determination only to submit to force, and to remove from her bed to the carriage in the clothing in which she was confined. Of course she will not be taken to the Tombs, if Mr. STANTON's writ of certiorari is successful, but the best informed of the legal fraternity do not expect a decision in his favor.

Judge DAVIES, yesterday afternoon, delivered the following opinion and decision in this case:

The defendant in this case is charged with a violation of the statute against the fraudulent producing of a pretended heir. (2 Rev. Stat., ii 68, 81.)

That the facts proven before me show probable cause of a fraudulent exhibition and possession of a child, there is no doubt.

The accused puts on the appearance of gestation, announces herself with child, by Dr. STRANGE—claims to be his wife—speaks of its being born to take its property, simulates pregnancy and labor, provides all the paraphernalia of childbirth, and as found in possession of an infant, proved conclusively to belong to another, which she exhibits to the very officers of the law as her lawful legitimate child, and as the child of Dr. BURDELL, her husband.

I do not attach importance to the question whether she is actually with child or not, as being in any way connected with the "corpus delicti." A woman might not only be pregnant, and be delivered of a stillborn child, and simultaneously produce a dead human one, as the child of parents under the statute, and yet, be an enable to the punishment.

The sham pregnancy and sham delivery are only valuable as strong evidences of fraudulent intent, and are not of the essence of the crime.

Do these facts come with in the statute? I think they make out the crime under the Revised Statutes contended for by the District Attorney, and for these reasons. The crime consists of three parts:

1. Fraudulently producing a child.

2. Falsely pretending it to be born of parents whose child would be entitled to any share of personal estate, or to inherit real estate.

3. The intent of thereby intercepting the proper distribution or descent of such property.

1. To produce is defined by WEBSTER.

2. Subdivision. "To exhibit to the public." And he quotes SWIFT: "Your parson did not produce you much into the world." It appears to me the facts in evidence show a fraudulent exhibiting to the public of a child.

3. Falsely pretending it to be born of parents whose child would be entitled to a share in property.

The latter part of the statute is a mere inuendo or explanation of the negligence of the public act upon which the false pretense is made. Whether these are actual meanings or not is not material, as the crime is one of the part of the other is falsely pretending. It is may be by acts as well as words, as in the familiar case where the law of false pretenses; and in my opinion the false pretence is clearly proven by the evidence in this case.

4. With intent to intercept the proper distribution in descent of such property.

This is a pure legal deduction from facts, and I think it may fairly be inferred from the facts in evidence.

In the State of New-York, as to the question of bail, all felonies, including murder, are affected by the same considerations.

The officer before whom the proceeding is pending proceeds on the same legal grounds in all cases; the legal question is the probability of appearance of a trial, as affected by the nature of the punishment and the probability of guilt and of conviction of the crime of appearance for trial is made. In this case the crime is infamous and punishable to the extent of ten years' imprisonment, with hard labor, in the State's Prison, and I find the probabilities of guilt considerable from the testimony contained in the depositions before me. Having found that the offence prohibited by the statute had been committed, I can have no legal doubt of the guilt of the defendant, and therefore believe it to be my duty to commit her without bail. In support of this determination I refer to the recent decision in the case of The People *vs.* Lewis Baker and Others, on motion to admit to bail, (Cowles, Justice,) as reported in Howard's Practice Reports, vol. 10, fol. 507, where the power and duty of the Court to admit to bail is set forth as follows:

"It seems to be settled by authority, that the Court will, in all cases, capital or otherwise, exercise its discretionary power, and admit to bail where from the testimony under which the accused is held, it is different whether he is innocent or guilty." In other words, "When upon an examination of the testimony, the presumption of guilt is not strong, and it is parsimoniously called upon to bail, in all cases where the presumptions are [illegible] in favor of innocence of the accused;" and again, on folio 511 Justice Cowles says, in delivering the opinion of the Court: "These principles were approved by the Court, in the case of Taylor, (5 Cowen, 39,) which was a case of homicide before indictment, and in that case, after approving of the rule laid down by Chief Justice Spencer in the case above cited, Mr. Chief Justice Savage says: 'If the facts in the case now before the Court afford the same presumption of innocence, and it appears to the Court from the depositions that it is quite indifferent whether he is guilty, then, in my opinion, he ought to be bailed.'"

If I have cited in my construction of the law, as applicable to this case, or, in my judgment, as to the guilt and conviction of the defendant, a speedy remedy by review on a writ of *certiorari* may be had.

(Signed,) WILLIAM F. DAVISON, Justice.

Mr. STANTON, of counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and who, it appears, has entered the lists unasked on her behalf, made no objection to this judgment, but said that he had before concluded to adopt the course intimated in the last clause of the Justice's opinion—he would move for a *certiorari* at the earliest opportunity. This, it is presumed, will be signed this morning before a Judge of the Supreme Court.

With respect to the custody of the defendant, counsel hoped that no change would be made during the evening and this morning, owing to the state of his client's health and the inclemency of the weather.

The Justice did not consider it necessary to make any order in that matter, and so the matter remains—Mrs. CUNNINGHAM being still in Bond-street.

A VISIT TO DR. CAITLIN.

One of our reporters visited Dr. CAITLIN in the Tombs yesterday, and found him acting as warden of the third corridor. He professed to be quite comfortable. Touching the rumor, (which good authority assures us to be more than rumor,) that the Doctor personated Dr. BURDELL on the 28th of October, the eventful night of the alleged marriage, he protested that he was ready to contest that point, and was not afraid of the result. He called attention to the fact that he was not so tall as BURDELL. Such is indeed the case, but otherwise Dr. CAITLIN does bear no indifferent likeness to the murdered man. He complains that the newspapers have not done him justice—says that he devoutly believed Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's statements until this exposure, but is now convinced that she is a vile woman. Of her unfortunate daughters he cannot be brought to think anything harsh. But for his sympathy with them he says he would not be where he is.

DR. HIL AND THE ACADEMY ONCE MORE.

The absurd statement that appeared in some of the papers that Dr. UHL would be placed upon his trial last night before the Academy of Medicine, was unfounded. There will be no regular meeting of the Academy before Sept. 2, and then it is quite doubtful whether any action will be taken on the subject. The political opponents of the District-Attorney pretend to believe that both that gentleman and Dr. UHL have acted in a manner that deservedly brings reproach upon them. The world, outside of politics, seems to enjoy no such unanimity of sentiment, and the members of the medical profession are far from being agreed in that particular.

THE SURROGATE'S DECISION.

There is considerable curiosity, on the part of those particularly interested in the case of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, as recently developed, to know what the decision of the Surrogate will be in the matter of her claim upon the property of Dr. BURDELL, on the ground that she was married to him. He has not yet announced what that decision will be, and it is not probable that it will be made public for several days, at least. If rendered before the trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM on the matter of the baby, it will affect materially, the course of the District Attorney.

POSTPONED.

A correspondent thinks that, if "Mrs. BURDELL" be not Mrs. BURDELL, but only Pelgh Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, then, in the event of the Surrogate's decision being adverse to her claim, she is legally liable to an indictment of a very grave nature for wilful and corrupt perjury, and the whole of the facts as to the production of the supposititious child would form part of the evidence in proof of such perjury.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treaty Between Hayti and France—The Tobacco Crop—Organization—The Wagon Roads—Gov. Stevens' Resignation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, August 10, 1857.

Hayti has concluded a treaty with France, guaranteeing a railway route.

The exploration of the New-Orleans Tehuantepec Company movement is that SLOO's interest is covered by it, in favor of FALCONIA; that the Le Sere Company have bought the mortgages, and that the Le Sere and Harpour interests are merged.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Chief of the Wagon-Road Bureau, has no charges against B. ELLIS justifying action. Nobles will not be dismissed. Both roads are likely to be a failure for the present.

The brief leading article in the *Intelligencer* this morning, upon foreign affairs, presents precisely the same views which the President and General CASS entertain and avow. The Executive Government has very lately had renewed assurances of amicable intentions from the British Government.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug 10.

The special agent sent to Minnesota, reports to the Department of the Interior, in a letter received to-day, that no further outrages have been perpetrated by the Indians in the Territory. He says local alarm prevails among the frontier settlers, who are daily deserting their improvements, and leaving the Territory, but thinks the arrival of the troops will restore confidence and effectually overawe the Indians.

The Postmaster General has nearly completed the arrangements by which to concentrate at Cincinnati, by the most prompt and expeditious means, the great Northern and Eastern Mails, themes to be distributed to the Western States and Territories, generally. He is also endeavoring to improve the Southern mail service.

Advices to the War Department from Fort Ridgley, to July 30, state that as soon as Major SIBLEY's command repaired to Yellow Stone River, Minnesota, *the Sioux were overawed and became submissive.* No further information of Indian depredations had been received.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 10—P. M.

The steamship *Canada*, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, and about due at this port, has not yet made her appearance.

How to the Young Men's National American Union Club.

The second annual meeting of this Club for the election of officers took place last evening, in the lecture room of the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. The President, Mr. F. VAN ANTWERP, called the meeting to order, and the Secretary, Mr. J. T. PHILLIPS, read the minutes of the last meeting. After some unimportant business, tellers were appointed and the election was proceeded with. There were two tickets in the field; the ballots of one were entitled "Regular Nominations," and included the following names:

For President—Chas. T. Mills.
For Second Vice-President—Stephen R. Hillyer.
For Recording Secretary—John Thomas Phillips.
For Corresponding Secretary—Chas T. Polhamus.
For Treasurer—Edward C. Goodwin.
For Sergeant at Arms—Adrian Grant, Jr.

The other ticket was headed "Only Regular Nominations." The names were:

For President—F. Van Amburgh.
For First Vice President—A. C. Hasey.
For Second Vice President—J. C. Weeks.
For Recording Secretary—F. Mead.
For Corresponding Secretary—M. W. Day.
For Treasurer—A. G. Moore.
For Sergeant at Arms—John Harrington.

The voting was soon begun and ended when the tellers announced the following result, 76 votes for President. Mr. VAN AMBURGH, the late President receiving 23 and Mr. MILLS, 53.

The declaration was welcomed with loud cheers and an audible proposition from somebody to adjourn to "Johns" in a body. But at this moment some confusion arose about the President's Chair. A gentleman came forward and protested against the election, saying that it was characterised by fraudulent voting. When the voting began he counted only 51 persons in the room, and where did the balance of the 76 votes come from? The Secretary, Mr. PHILLIPS, also protested against the result, but Mr. VAN AMBURGH (not the lion tamer) pronounced him out of order, and threatened to put him out of his seat if he didn't "hush up." Finally a motion was made that the counting of the votes for the remaining officers be proceeded with; put and declared lost by the President, amid great excitement. A motion made to adjourn now prevailed, and the victorious party prepared to leave the hall, when attention was called to the records of the Club, which the late Secretary Mr. PHILLIPS, had just deposited and locked up in a large tin box. The papers were demanded, but the Secretary refused to give them up, saying the box was his property, while the books containing the records of the Club he had paid for himself. Some one shouted "to the rescue," and the Van Amburgh Party came lumbering back to seize the box. A fearful *melee* now began, which for a time threatened a general fight. The box changed hands several times, now lost to view and soon appearing on another side of the platform. At length a policeman was called in, who seized on the box and bore it off to the Station-House of the Fifteenth Precinct, followed by the whole crowd of members. Arriving at the Station-House, Captain DILKS heard the disputants give their respective versions of the story, and when they had all cooled down a little, the Secretary elect proposed that the late Secretary, Mr. PHILLIPS, should retain the books of the Club until written up, which was unanimously agreed to, and all then went home.

ANOTHER SWINDLER.—A respectable-looking man, about fifty years of age, nearly six feet in height, who stoops a little, and wears specs, gentlemanly and confiding in his manners, styling himself Wm. C. COOK, and representing himself from New-Bedford, called yesterday at the dry-goods establishment of CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 201 Grand-st., and selected three pieces of black silks; satins, figured silk vesting, and silk shawls, amounting to about $240. He ordered the goods to be sent to a large and respectable furniture store in the Bowery, saying that if he was not there they would pay the bill. The goods were packed and sent as per order, and two persons went with them, to avoid a swindle, (if one was intended.) The purchaser made it his business to be there when the goods came. He accordingly received them, and after examining the bill, gave a check on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, for $250, with the remark that it was rather more than the bill, asking if the party had ladies' fine linen handkerchiefs, and if so, he would call up presently and take out the balance o the check. Before the goods were left at the disposal of the purchaser, the check was sent to the Bank, and on presentation it was pronounced worthless—they did not know any person by that name. The goods and check were taken back to the store, without sustaining any loss, with the exception of a little hasty words. If he expresses a personal any further attempt of the same kind upon other parties, was well spent.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE AND ASIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Destruction of the Chinese Fleet at Canton.

The Atlantic Submarine Telegraph.

Anglo-French Mediation on the Spanish Dispute.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

The United States mail steamer *Fulton*, Captain WORTEN, arrived here evening from Havre and South ampton with European advices to the 30th ult. We have also the result by timely telegraphs by the *Indiana* to Quebec, a telegraphic summary of which appeared in our impression of yesterday.

We reproduce below, from the London *Times*, a more accurate account of the important news from India and China received by telegraph from Trieste. A summary also of the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian mutinies will be found in our issue of to-day.

As the *Agamemnon* was weighing anchor, in the Thames, a serious accident occurred, by the capstan running away with the men at the bars. Fifteen men were more or less injured—some of them badly. The *Agamemnon* left Sheerness for Cork on the 27th, and it was supposed that all the vessels would be at the rendezvous by the time the *Indian* left Liverpool. The greatest confidence was manifested in the successful accomplishment of the enterprise.

The utmost dispatch was being used in the shipment of troops to India.

The General Conference of the Wesleyan Church was in session at Liverpool. The Manchester Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society had protested against the reception of Bishop SIMPSON and Dr. MCCLINTOCK, as delegates from the Methodist Church of America, for their alleged complicity with Slavery.

Baron ROTHSCHILD was again reflected for London on the 12th; there was no opposition.

The Queen of the Netherlands was busily engaged in visiting all the "lions" of London.

The Provincial States of Holstein are convoked for the 15th August.

The Austrian Government was said to have signed a Convention with various Italian States, the object of which is to resist in future any revolutionary attacks.

The *Paris* correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

M. LUBIN SOLLIN has addressed a long letter to the *Juge d'Instruction* of Paris, who is charged with preparing the evidence in the case of the Italian conspirators, with the view of clearing himself of any connection with them. It is presumed that M. LUBIN has taken advantage of the opportunity to declare his horror of the means of assassination by any name and under any pretext, and that he will invite M. MANIN to follow his example. The manner in which the English Press has spoken of the plot—for, whatever any guests to be the consequences, plot there was—to the prejudice of the counsellors of Napoleon in England being disagreeably interrupted, appear so hard elicited the denials of participation which have as yet appeared.

Nearly all the parties charged by the *Moniteur* with being accomplices in the recent conspiracy, have emphatically denied the charges.

Letters from Paris intimate that there is sufficient evidence to convict LUBIN SOLLIN and other parties charged by the *Moniteur*, with complicity in the conspiracy against the Emperor, and that consequently France will be in a position to demand their extradition from England as criminals. It is intimated, however, that the French Government will content itself by simply asking England to transport the parties convicted across the Atlantic.

The marriage of the Princess CHARLOTTE, of Belgium, with the Archduke MAXIMILLIAN, of Austria, was celebrated with great pomp at Brussels, on the 27th. Prince ALBERT represented the English Court on the occasion.

The King of Belgium had granted an amnesty to numerous prisoners.

Letters to the London *Times* state that the English and French Ambassadors at Madrid had notified Spain that she could not rely on assistance from their Governments, in the event of a war with Mexico, consequently Spain had acceded to the offers of mediation.

A representative of SANTA ANA had arrived at Madrid.

The trials of the Italian insurgents were progressing at Naples on the 23d July, but up to that date none of the prisoners had been shot. A prisoner named NICOTERA had revealed the whole plan.

A despatch from Berlin says that the Government who are parties to the Zollverein collectively claim from England idemnity for the losses sustained by their subjects at Canton, the bombardment having taken place without previous intimation to their Consuls.

Great consternation prevailed along the Moselle on account of serious conflagrations which had destroyed small towns, villages and forests. It was believed to be the work of incendiaries.

It was stated that negotiations were in progress for a conciliation between the Sardinian and Austrian Governments, and the consequent renewal of diplomatic relations.

The Russian Government had reduced the rate of interest paid by the Imperial Banks from four to three per cent., from the 15th of August next.

Odessa is no longer to be a free port, but is to be subjected to the general tariff.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Continued Spread of the Mutiny—Imprisonment of the Ex-King of Oude—Repulse of Sentlee at Delhi—Affairs at Calcutta and Madras, &c., &c.

As the telegraphic dispatch from Quebec, in our yesterday's impression, containing the summary of the Indian news was not very complete, we republish it as follows, from the London *Times*:

We have received the following telegraphic dispatch from Trieste:

The steamer *Ariorica* arrived at Trieste on the 28th of July, at 9 A. M. She left Alexandria on the 30th of July.

The India mails left Alexandria on the morning of the 23d, with advices from Calcutta to the 21st of June, from Madras to the 28th of June, from Ceylon to the 1st of July, from Bombay to the 1st of July, and from Hong Kong to the 10th of June.

The mutiny had continued to spread among the troops of the Bengal army.

The Ex-King of Oude has been arrested, and, with his Minister, has been imprisoned in Fort William. The Government has obtained proof of his complicity in the conspiracy.

Up to the 17th of June General BARNARD had repulsed several sorties from Delhi with heavy loss to the insurgents. He was waiting for reinforcements.

From Madras it is positively stated that Delhi has been captured, but the intelligence is not confirmed from Bombay, and seems premature.

An act has been passed by the Legislature placing the Indian press under a license system.

The native troops at Calcutta and the brigade at Barrackpore have been quietly disarmed.

An uneasy feeling prevails at Madras, but the army of that Presidency and of Bombay are both without the slightest signof disaffection.

At Calcutta, business, both in exports and imports, is almost at a standstill. The money market is rather tighter. Government securities have declined.

Exchange for document bills, 2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2¾d.

At Madras the import market had continued brisk; the money market was becoming less easy. Government securities had suffered depreciation.

Exchange, 2s. 2 3-16d.

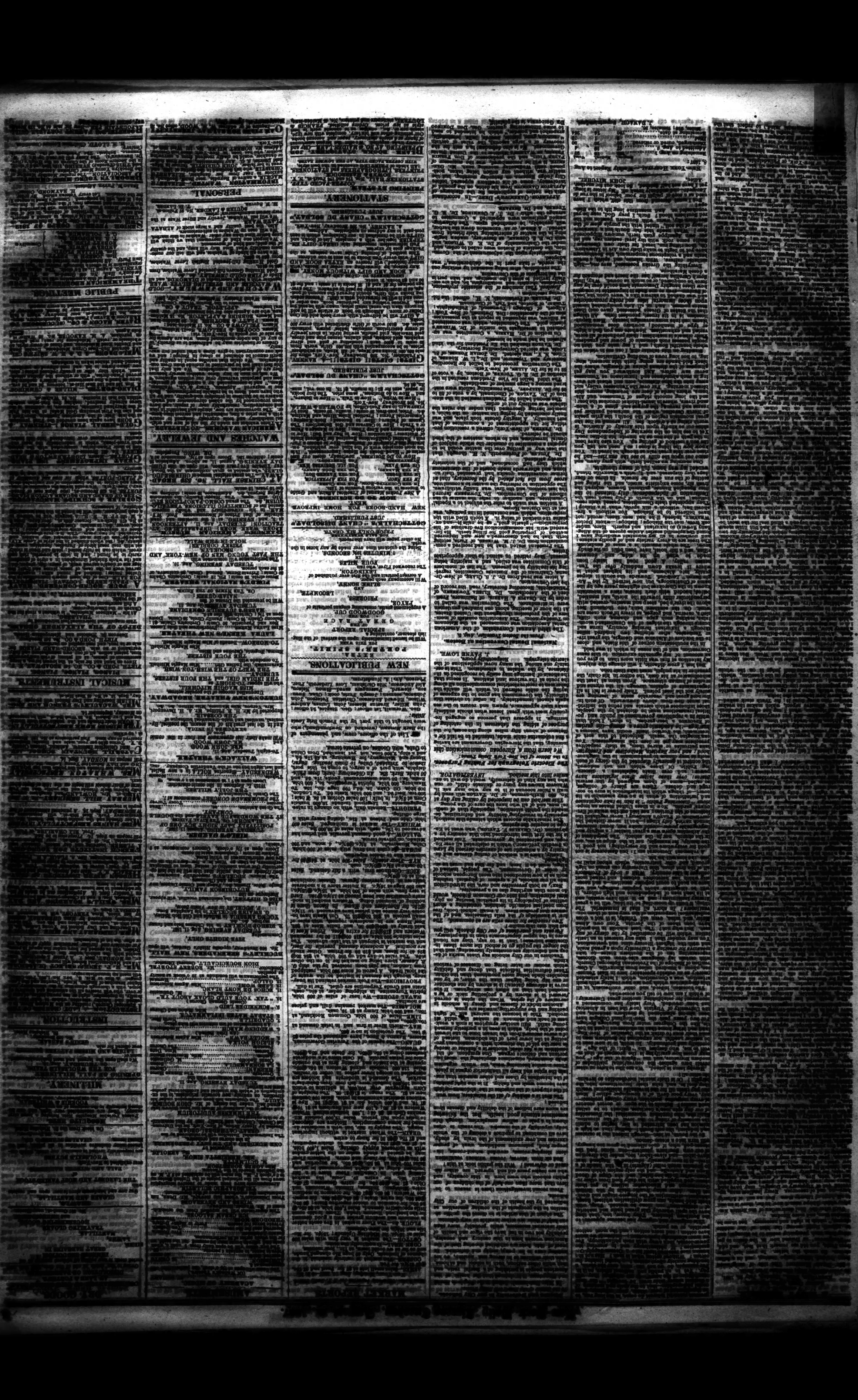
At Bombay the import market may be considered to have closed. Money was becoming scarce, and the rate of interest had been raised 1 p cent. Very little business had been done in Government paper.

Exchange, 2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2½d.

COMMENTS ON THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

[London Times, July 30.

The Mail which left Bombay on the 1st of this



NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 29th ult., arrived at this port last evening. The news by the overland mail, as published in the London *Times*, does not materially differ from that which appeared in our impression of yesterday. It has been ascertained, on the 29th ult., from Trieste, as first the mails would probably reach London by way of the *Niagara*, now due at Queenstown. It is asserted, very vaguely, that the mutiny in the Bengal army has spread, but no idea is given of the extent. Delhi, however, has not been evacuated, and there does not seem to be great probability of its speedy fall. General Barnard has, comparatively speaking, a very small force before Delhi, and it is utterly impossible that European troops can either surround or undertake any effective operations with the disposable force of 1100 in the place. Without reinforcements, then, the British will be obliged to go into cantonments, and their [illegible] of the siege of Delhi will [illegible] with hope and confidence. Of [illegible] will be obliged to give way now as he has done before. Yet, if the mutiny is on the forward [illegible] to remain unchecked during the present season. It is not at all impossible that England, at an immense cost and sacrifice, may [illegible] Hindostan. It is stated that the Government has positive evidence against the [illegible] of Oude. If such be the case, we do not believe that a Court-martial, especially under the direction of a man like Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, will pay much respect to his Kingship.

On the news from China we have commented in a separate article. It looks now as if the British could bring their war with the Celestials to a speedy and satisfactory close.

There is nothing very new in the European intelligence. A recent letter from SMITH O'BRIEN, which we have rendered to our columns, will be read with interest, as it is a sort of appendix to the Irish rebellion of 1848. Spain has accepted the mediation of France and England in the Mexican dispute, because these two Powers refused her any assistance if she persevered in her determination to go to war.

Louis Blanc has addressed a letter to the Public Instruction of Paris, denying any complicity in the Italian conspiracies. Correspondents of [illegible] journals state, nevertheless, that the [illegible] still [illegible] strong.

We have satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. It was anticipated that all the vessels destined to assist in laying the cable would have assembled at Cork by [illegible].

A treaty, providing for the construction of a railroad route, has been concluded between Honduras and Nicaragua.

It is stated, in explanation of the recent movements of the Tehuantepec company, that the new arrangements merge the interests of the La Sere and Hargous enterprises.

Judge Daly has refused bail for Mrs. Cunningham. Her counsel will to-day, move for a writ of *certiorari* in the Supreme Court. Meanwhile she remains at Bond-street. There were no new developments yesterday. The public excitement has in some measure subsided, but is resting a little, for the next step in the proceedings, and for the [illegible] which will not be much [illegible].

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday morning, but failed to unite upon a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Board, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER. After passing upon a number of unimportant bills, and postponing the subject of furnishing ballot-boxes for the next election, they adjourned over until the second Monday in September. The adjournment was not well received by the expectants. They have been waiting anxiously for a long time for appointments, and now to have the surety that no additions will be made to the force until after the time for voting again, is not agreeable to them. Those who are appointed are satisfied; their money is sure, and their duties at the present time are not unusually onerous. During the interim, the management of the force will devolve upon General Superintendent TALLMADGE and his deputies, CARPENTER of New-York, and FOLK of Brooklyn. The regrets occasioned by the adjournment rest principally with the residents of the Wards for which there is, as yet, but a very small force. It is believed that there will be no election of a Commissioner to fill the vacancy, until one is made by the people—a belief in which the Commissioners are thought to have united before they adjourned.

The Commissioners of Emigration, with a number of invited guests, yesterday visited Segelin's Point, with a view of deciding upon the advisability of that locality as a place for Quarantine. Several speeches were made, and a resolution was finally adopted, declaring the place unfit for the purposes required. Only two of the Commissioners, however, were present, and the action is not to be considered as final.

The arguments in the Conover Contempt Case closed yesterday. Rather an unusual degree of excitement was caused by Mr. BRADY's concluding address, in which some complimentary allusions to the name of Erin elicited loud applause from a numerous audience. This ends the arguments at present, and the decisions in this and the Injunction Case, were reserved for Saturday—but we [illegible] done with the Street Commissioner controversy yet. Mr. BRADY strongly intimated that an action or actions for false imprisonment would be brought by Mr. DAVIES.

A young man, named STEWART B. ADAMS, who has been for the past seven or eight years employed as bar-keeper of the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, has been arrested, charged with embezzling from his employer, at various times, different sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to many thousand dollars. During the time mentioned, a large business was done at the bar, but yet the receipts were comparatively small. Mr. LAKIN, the proprietor, wondered much at this, but could not bring himself to believe that his confidential clerk was playing him false. At length, he employed a person to remain one day in the bar-room, and keep a record of the number of glasses sold. The result was that a discrepancy of $30 was discovered between the number of drinks sold and the receipts accounted for. Ex-police officer FARLEY was then set to watch ADAMS, and soon ascertained that he associated with spending men and fast women, and that he frequently spent at houses of ill-repute more than his month's salary; that one of his female favorites had recently purchased the house in which she lived in Thompson-street, and that there was reason to believe that the purchase-money was obtained from the gay bar-tender. Further inquiries were made, when a young man, named SCHILLER, who had acted as an accomplice with ADAMS, revealed all he knew of the transaction. ADAMS was thereupon committed to prison. The evidence adduced on the preliminary examination had yesterday afternoon before Justice WELSH will be found very interesting. The accused party is only 23 years of age. He has been in the employ of Mr. LAKIN nearly eight years, first serving as bill-boy at a public-house in Brooklyn.

The Board of Councilmen were unable to form a quorum on Monday, and adjourned until next (this) day.

The Young Men's National Assembly Union Club met last evening at Stuyvesant Institute for the second annual election of officers, but got no further than nominating the votes for President. After the adjournment a dispute arose about the [illegible] of the records, and the result was an appeal to the police, one of whom carried the papers to the Station-house, where they promptly were [illegible].

The gentle must not suppose from the absence of puffs and paragraphs about Judge CHARLES GARRETT DYCKMAN, late Register, in by any means sure of receiving the gold snuff-box that Old Hickory bequeathed to the most valiant son of New-York. The Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen has awarded it to the Captain of Company K., but the report of the Committee has not yet been acted on by either Board.

The proceedings in the Court of General Sessions yesterday were not of unusual interest. Two notorious burglars were sentenced—one who pleaded guilty, to seven years in the State Prison, and the other, who stood a trial and was convicted, to fifteen years.

On Sunday night the Fifth Ward Police arrested twenty-seven disorderly women of all nations and color, charged with improper conduct in the streets. They were sent to the Lower Police Court, and most of them were forwarded to Blackwell's Island on Monday.

JOHN SMITH, the Portuguese sailor who was found guilty of murder on board the brig *General Pierce*, and who was to have been hung on the 10th inst., received a respite to the 11th of September, yesterday.

The War in China.

Daylight at last begins to break upon the darkness of the Chinese question, and it is not wholly unreasonable to hope that we have reached at least the beginning of the end of a question which has been ripening for more than two centuries.

The destruction of the fleet upon which Commissioner YEH relied for the protection of Canton, and the practical consequences of that destruction will leave England mistress of the situation, and will greatly facilitate the diplomatic operations of Lord ELGIN. For the statement with which the foreign defenders of the Celestial Empire have constantly taunted the English Government is, after all, nearer to the truth than those who use it so freely, for the most part imagine.

The present war is a war not with China, but with Canton, and not with Canton so much as with Commissioner YEH.

Commissioner YEH, playing upon the ferocious vanity of the population of Southern China, and particularly of the District of Canton, has used that population as a frail barrier to the virtual achievement of that revolution which the last war with England began in the relations of China with Christendom. Strong and universal as is the feeling of exclusiveness throughout the body of the Chinese people, the Cantonese, and the practical inhabitants of the Southern Coast alone, among those who have been brought into contact with Europeans, have preserved in full vigor and splendor up to the present time, the time-honored tradition of the unapproachable superiority of the Celestial subject over all other mortal men.

This fact is very easily to be accounted for, and, as it is important that our readers should be able to estimate at its full value the news of the fall of Canton, we make no apology for inflicting upon them a brief chapter of Chinese history, with a moral thereto appended. If they find it absolutely necessary to omit the perusal of the one or the other, we beg them to put the history aside, but accept the moral.

The first relations between England and China were, of course, purely commercial. The English traders to the East underwent, at the hands of the Celestial authorities, just such indignities as were inflicted by Japan upon the Dutch. The East India Company made various attempts to obtain more favorable terms of intercourse, and to extend their traffic to other ports beside Canton and Macao, at the latter of which places they appeared as guests of Portugal, to which power the town had been ceded by China, in 1580, in return for services rendered against the Southern pirates. But these attempts, though sometimes very boldly and wisely made, resulted in signal failures.

The English in the China Seas submitted, in common with other foreigners, to constant humiliations, and ate a most unconscionable quantity of dirt, as a condition precedent to the privilege of drinking as much tea as they wished. The Chinese authorities constantly refused to take any steps in the case of injuries inflicted upon foreigners, while English sailors were actually surrendered to the Mandarins and put to death, in return for the accidental killing of Chinese subjects by the premature discharge of salutes from English ships, and English national vessels subjected by the port authorities to the same examination with merchant ships.

In 1793 Lord MACARTNEY was sent from England on a mission to China, which ended in the production of a very readable book, and on the return of the Ambassador another attempt, made by Lord MINTO as Governor-General of India, in 1808, was still more barren of consequences, and was attended with circumstances the most humiliating.

In 1816 Lord AMHERST went out with a fleet and reached Pekin by land. But being required to go through with a degrading ceremonial of presentation, Lord AMHERST refused to do so, unless the chief minister of the Son of Heaven would reciprocate the prostration before a portrait of the Prince Regent of England. The Son of Heaven forbade this condescension, and Lord AMHERST, returning to Canton, found that his ships were forbidden to come up the river to receive him, though the Envoys of Siam and Cochin, China were allowed to disembark in the port itself. The English Envoy and Admiral upon this took a bold stand, and the British fleet, after some parley, bombarded the forts of the Bocca-Tigris, forced a passage and took off Lord AMHERST and his suite. The wholesome effects of this decided conduct are traceable throughout the whole subsequent history of the intercourse of England and of Christendom with China up to the time of the Opium War.

Although a vast deal of nonsense has, in our judgment, been talked on the subject of this Opium War, still we cannot but think that in defending what had become a great counter-band traffic, England sacrificed a ground of moral superiority which it was important she should hold in China. The war itself, however, was in the nature of things inevitable. As the relations of Christendom with China grew more extensive, it became more and more impossible for the Western nations to tolerate the mingled dishonesty and insolence of the Chinese officials. The war, in fact, may be defined as a just war, waged on an unjust pretext. But it ended, as all the world knows, in impressing a salutary respect for the arms and the character of the foreign barbarians, not only upon the Pekin Government, but upon the masses of the people on all points of the Empire at which the Chinese and the English were brought into contact. Thus at Canton the English bombarded a portion of a populous town which the city was commanded, twice retired, leaving the city forbearance on the receipt of ransom. Upon both of these occasions the turbulent and piratical militia of the Provinces were summoned to the city by the Governor, and arrived there just in time to witness the retreat of the red-coats and the blue-jackets to their ships. It needs no ghost come from the dead, nor any China merchant from Hong Kong, to tell us what use was made of these occasions by the astute Mandarins. The population of Canton came out of the war thoroughly convinced that the immunity of their city from sack and slaughter was due to the righteous and reasonable terror which the English entertained of the Cantonese chivalry. This conviction of theirs has been sedulously fostered by their rulers. The Chinese Government never intended to keep its treaties with England, America and France. In the North of China it was not easy to find a lever of difficulty. In Canton one was ready to the Imperial hand. And the provisions of the treaties with regard to Canton have consequently never *been fulfilled*, the ungovernable and dangerous temper of the people being constantly alleged by the authorities in excuse for their own conduct. Of the ingenuity with which a Chinese official can evade, shuffle, palter in a double sense, and elaborately lie, no man not familiar with the Chinese character can adequately conceive. All diplomacy, both foreign and domestic, in China, is of a strictly Spartan tone. Chinese Envoys and Governors are punished for one crime only—and that crime is failure. *How* they do what they are required to do is never the question—but *do it* they must, or be disgraced and die.

And, accordingly, while the Chinese authorities have been ostensibly engaged for the last five years in preparing the way for the fulfillment of treaty stipulations at Canton, they have been really engaged in trying to make such fulfillment impossible. The apologetic and explanatory epistles and proclamations of a Chinese Commissioner are constructed on the principle of the famous letter of introduction which the story-books father upon RICHELIEU, and which told complimentary lies till it was folded down the middle, when it revealed the most explicit and uncomplimentary truths. A slight turn in the phraseology of a sentence, which would escape the foreign interpreter, may be so contrived as to satisfy the Cantonese population that their Commissioner is talking tremendously to the audacious but idiotic foreign devils, who ran away from Canton at the first roar of the invincible ram-iams.

The affair of the lorcha *Arrow* brought the matter suddenly to a crisis. The destruction of the Canton fleet and the overthrow of the city has now struck down the most formidable obstacle in the way of a direct negotiation between the Celestial Government and the English Representatives.

In all probability our Minister, Mr. REED, on arriving at his destination, will find affairs in just such a position as to demand and justify his efficient interference in support of the fair claims of foreigners in general to such honorable and respectable relations with the Chinese Empire as will now be insisted on by England. If the support, particularly of the United States and of France, is not now afforded to England, that Power will probably be left so entirely mistress of the question as to authorize her in demanding and obtaining important territorial cessions at such points along the coast as shall give her control of the great internal arteries of the Empire.

The simple suggestion of the imminent probability that the internal commerce of the Chinese Empire will, at no distant day, be thrown open to the world, must suffice to awaken the very serious attention of our commercial community to the actual posture and the near prospects of affairs in that quarter of the world. The fall of Canton, we repeat, involves the certain fall of that imaginary great wall which has, for two centuries, been found to be more efficacious in keeping out the commercial invaders of Europe from the Central Flowery Land than the substantial Great Wall of the North has been in repelling the predatory hordes of Tartary and of Siberia.

Is Honesty the Best Policy?

Let it come to be understood that, in the service of Government, honesty is *not* the best policy, and Washington will soon swarm with candidates for the Penitentiary. Nothing can be more important to the public service than that its subordinate officers should feel assured of earnest support in every official act suggested by honest considerations of duty. No man can possibly fill any position which compels him to decide between conflicting interests, without making bitter enemies, and drawing upon his own head the anger, suspicion, and oft-times the stealthy revenge of those whom it becomes his duty to disappoint. It is human, nature to think ill of anything conflicting with what a man believes to be his own interest,—and to suspect the motives of those who act upon a difference of opinion. The Press affords daily and remarkable evidence of this human frailty. How common is it for Editors whose education and culture should lift them above such petty trifling, to abandon argument, avail themselves of abuse, and assail the motives of cotemporaries who happen to see facts in a different light from their own, or to draw dissimilar deductions therefrom. The same weakness may be observed in any of the private walks of life. Scarce a day passes that we do not witness some sneaking assassin of his neighbor's reputation, jesuitically winking or nodding the slanders he has not the courage to father,—all because he fancies that the object of his malevolence is crossing his path, or for the reason that he dares think and act for himself, and as his own judgment and conscience dictate. The reader who does not readily recognize this character among his acquaintances, is in blissful ignorance of one of the dark spots on humanity's sun.

We are led to these reflections by the statements of our Washington correspondent, published recently, in reference to efforts making for the removal of the Engineer in Chief of the Navy. With Mr. MARKOE we have no personal acquaintance. Individually we care nothing for him. But his case affords the text for observations general in their application. He will serve as the representative man of a large class who are constantly kept in hot water because they insist upon doing their duty without fear or favor. He seems to have manfully resisted all the blandishments of political toadies who had schemes of personal aggrandizement to be served through the agency of the Bureau. He has kept his hands clean. He has refused to [illegible] the giving [illegible] upon matters within his province, regardless of the wishes or the interests of other parties. He cannot be made a supplicant tool of scheming speculators, and so a cabal of disappointed men demand his removal. To effect this, charges are preferred against him, the nature of which he is not permitted to know, while his enemies proceed to try him in the Court of his superiors, and press for sentence of dismissal.

Mr. MARKOE's case is that of hundreds who have preceded him. Comptroller WHITTLESEY grew gray in the public service, acknowledged to be one of the most correct and upright officers of the Government. But even *his* motives were assailed time and again, and nothing but his extensive popularity and his supposed political influence in essential quarters, saved him from the headsman's axe on more than one occasion. Men of equal merits but less political power, have repeatedly been turned adrift, without a trial, and with a load of suspicion inferred against them, which it was impossible to throw off, because the secret inquisition which sentenced them kept closely sealed the pretext for their removal.

In no case should the maxim which holds a man innocent until proved guilty be more rigidly applied, than in that of a public officer. The Government has reciprocal duties towards him, which cannot be evaded. His duty places him in a position where he must inevitably become a mark for malice and wickedness. And the more faithful he is, the more certain of encountering active hostility. This should always be remembered. Secret charges against him ought never be entertained for an hour unless to secure further proofs of alleged delinquency; and when these are all in, he is entitled to meet his accusers face to face, to rebut or explain away their charges, if he can. We say he is entitled to this; nay more, it is a duty to the public that this course should be pursued—for any other process must show every officer that his only hope of retaining place, is by trifling with his conscience, sharing the bribes of those who would reach the public Treasury through the door he is sworn to guard, joining in their peculations, and so perjuring his soul.

If the Administration would not offer a high premium for official rascality, it is would not encourage and provoke the demoralization which the pending movement against MARKOE seems to involve, let them begin with him, and henceforth guard the reputations of their officers as closely as they watch their conduct. Let it be established, by practical experience, that the ill-will of interested parties is no evidence of official delinquency—that an officer who has served acceptably must be publicly disgraced ere his removal can be accomplished, and more will be done for the elevation of the public service, in its executive departments, than has been accomplished by the "rotation" of twenty years.

Governor Walker's Policy.

If ever a public question has been confused by argument, passion and prejudice, it is that which has arisen in reference to Governor WALKER's administration in Kansas. Controversialists have overlooked, in their recent sharp discussions, the past history of public sentiment in that Territory, as well as the legislation of Congress on the subject, and have been far too much guided by preconceived opinions upon the main point, viz., the establishment of another Slave or Free State.

In order to comprehend the true policy to be pursued by Governor WALKER, it is certainly necessary to regard carefully the issue which had been previously made. For instance, the Government of Kansas is a question *of law*, precisely the same as any which may have been submitted to the judicial tribunals; and it is just as important that an issue should be made in the one case as in the other. The issue in the case of Kansas was defined by Congress. That body, in the organic act of the Territory, conceded to the inhabitants thereof the right to establish their social and political institutions. By this concession, the people became the sole judges of what institutions they would have. Meanwhile, for the time being, the Government of the United States assumed to exercise the faculties of legislation. By the theory of the case, the States of the Union are the proprietors of the Territory; but that proprietorship is made inoperative, in a political sense, when the people thereof assume to establish a State Constitution.

Now we hold it to be quite immaterial, so far as the public is concerned, to inquire what may have been the action upon this subject of the Cincinnati and the Philadelphia Conventions—what may have been the positions occupied by the extreme North and the extreme South—what may be the opinions, indeed, of this man or that man. The question is one of *law*. The issue is no longer to be made; it has already been made. The right to establish a State Government, it has been determined, belongs to the people of Kansas themselves. They are constituted, by act of Congress, the sole judges of what shall be their domestic institutions.

We are aware that, in this respect, the legislation of the Kansas-Nebraska Act was widely different from that which resulted in the admission of Missouri into the Union. The latter reserved the power, or a portion of it, to Congress; the former concedes all power to the people. Except upon the simple question of the admission of Kansas into the Union, Congress has reserved to itself no right whatever to interfere in the organization of a State Government for that Territory. It is not, in this respect, even a question of popular sovereignty, because, in the strict legal sense of the Kansas Act, the people are simply entrusted with the duty of making for themselves a State Constitution.

Congress having conceded to the people this right delegated, it is clearly the duty of that body to see that the trust shall be faithfully executed; and hence we infer that it is the duty of Congress, when Kansas shall apply for admission as a State, to see that the constitution presented shall have been assented to by a majority of the actual *bona fide* inhabitants of the State. Such a supervision and requirement is absolutely necessary to give legal effect to the Kansas-Nebraska act. Had Congress, for instance, reserved supervisory control, by authorizing, in general terms, the people to adopt and present to that body a State Constitution, such a presentation would have been regarded as a mere incipient movement, involving no legal right to the admission of the Territory into the Union. Congress would have had the power to reject the application, and to require the submission of a new Constitution, in accordance with the most advanced ideas of the majority of the people of the United States. Under such circumstances, Gov. WALKER would have had no lawful authority whatever to oppose the submission of any Constitution to the people of Kansas, however obnoxious it might be to his own individual opinions, or to the opinions of the majority of the inhabitants; and it is, therefore, comparatively unimportant to us whether Congress should see fit to affirm that any constitution adopted shall receive the sanction of their majority.

This, then, was the issue presented to the country when Gov. WALKER assumed the administration of Kansas. The great question was to be settled by the people, on the popular doctrine that a majority should and must decide the matter in controversy. Undoubtedly the most important difference was that which had divided the North and the South in opinion and action—that is the question of Slavery.

Now, although Kansas has been the point of bitter controversy between the Slaveholding and the non-Slaveholding States—a controversy out of which grew the organic act of that Territory, by which Congress declared that it was not the purpose of the act to legislate Slavery into, or prohibit it from existence there, but to leave the people perfectly free to establish their own institutions in their own way—it is impossible not to see that, in the rapid movement of immigration on the one side or the other, the question must of necessity be settled by the people themselves.

It is precisely the development of this idea which should be considered as a historical fact, in connection with the Administration of Gov. WALKER. He met in Kansas a popular sentiment, about which there is no dispute. The majority of the people were in favor of making Kansas a Free State; and, so clear and explicit was that sentiment, so calm, rational and considerate, as to command the respect of the Pro-Slavery men, and to induce them to hesitate in their efforts to establish a Slave State. Under such circumstances Gov. WALKER entered upon the duties of his office. It was his legal duty to see that the *bona fide* inhabitants of the State should vote upon the question of the organization of the State Government. He had a right to advocate that line of policy, which it was his duty, as prescribed by the law and his instructions, to see executed. Had he been even favorable to the establishment of a Pro-Slavery Constitution, he must have desisted from efforts to secure one, when he learned that the people were quite unanimous against it. He was called upon to deal with public sentiment, to secure its honest expression, to execute the laws, in fact, in this respect; and hence it was as much his duty to guard the right to vote as it was to oppose and put down usurpation and rebellion. He went there, in fact, with no earthly discretion, but to see the laws enforced; and, however we may differ about the propriety of the laws themselves, we ought not to quarrel with the officer who is honest in their rigid execution.

The secret of the opposition to Governor WALKER, is that he was expected to go to the Territory of Kansas to obey the prejudices, and to execute the secret designs of the extreme men of the South, he having been one of the chief advocates of the annexation of Texas, and other measures which met the strong support of the slaveholding States. From an ultra-Southern point of view, it was extremely unfortunate for Governor WALKER, if such were the expectations of his slaveholding friends, that he found a public sentiment in Kansas, out of which it was as difficult to mould constitutions favorable to Slavery, as it would be in New-York or Pennsylvania. It is unfortunate, because the South have a habit of condemning every one who does not accomplish just what their fire-eaters want. There is, in this respect, upon the question of Slavery, very little difference between inability and infidelity, in the eyes of the ultra men in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. They deride and condemn Governor WALKER, because the people of Kansas do not want Slavery! They condemn him for executing laws which those States helped to make in Congress; but, in truth, they condemn him because he did not spring a snap judgment upon that people, and himself make another Slave State. The secret argument is, that he was incompetent for his work. The real argument, that he is too honest to pervert public sentiment, and thus stands condemned by those whose views are confessedly corrupted. No one can question, under such circumstances, that patriotic and rational men of all sections will uphold Gov. WALKER in the course he is pursuing; and we rejoice to perceive, that there is a conservative party in the slaveholding States themselves are determined to stand by him.

The Manufacture of Great Men.

The Horatian doctrine that "poets are born, and not made," like most other doctrines, is both a truth and a lie. It is a truth, because no artistic training can ever educate a Gradgrind into a Raphael. It is a lie, because "mute inglorious Miltons" do surely die and turn to dust in village churchyards, for want of a world to awaken their hearts and to open their lips.

The material of which poets are made, and the material of which all sorts of great men are made, must be counted among the rarer products of creative power. That particular combination of human qualities which constitutes genius is no more common among men than the peculiar combinations of clay which constitute the opal and the ruby, the emerald and the sapphire, are among the earths. Under what conditions the combinations may be produced in the one case, or in the other, our science fails as yet to inform us. But it is just as idle to deny that certain constitutions of human society and certain circumstances of human life are more favorable than others to the production of genius, or at least that genius is more commonly produced under certain constitutions of society and in certain circumstances of life, as it would be to aver that rubies and opals are just as common in New-England as they are in Eastern Europe, because the earths which constitute these precious stones are to be found in the one region as plentifully as in the other.

But given your gems, the finding and working of them is essential to their appearance in the world which they were intended to illustrate and adorn. And one has a right to criticise the artisans of capacity, in a degree, by the results of their industry, just as he has a right to estimate the skill and the resources of jewelers by the jewels which they produce.

Our colleges and public schools are the workshops in which we expect our great men to be made. They were founded and are maintained with this purpose, that while the average human mind in this Western World may be disciplined by means of average institutions and availability, so, too, the extraordinary minds which shall from time to time be produced among us may lawfully draw to their support and encouragement such extraordinary means.

So, too, when we pass our public educational institutions in review, we can, at least, look at them from two points of observation. We are free to inquire into the tone and quality of their average product—to find out how far they help to supply us with honest, well-trained, well-informed and capable men to fill the ordinary stations, and do the general brain-work of society—and secondly to measure them by the standard, not the culture of the superior men, the creative and personally valuable men whom they have given to us. We have a right to require from them that they will meet our demand in both directions. And if they do not, then it becomes for us to set about finding out whether the deficiency in either direction is or is not avoidable by their control—whether, that is, the trouble lies in the raw material or in the working up—whether heaven-sent means have been applied by souls of an antipodal origin, or whether the efforts of the most colossal educators have been brought to nothing by the impracticable nature of the material.

We have been led into these reflections by much and most laborious reading of the multitudinous reports with which the press has lately teemed of college exercises, college celebrations, college commencements, and college dinners. Now that the season of these things is rapidly drawing to an end, let us speak the truth about them. They are a delightful bore, and they make one sad for his country and his kind. Such abundance of twaddle, such quantities of fustian, and verbiage—such floods of mutual flattery as are annually discharged upon the reading world of these United States from the Ephesian beacon of the universal American "*Alma Mater*" may justly inspire us with alarm for the future of the Republic.

With every year the tendency of our higher institutions of learning towards what is called by a name as bad as the thing itself, "collegiate-ization," gathers strength. The figurative "groves of the academy" are fast becoming thinned out, and we may soon look to see the last plane-tree vanish and the last bay-tree leveled which still secludes the studious youth of intellect from the competitions, the fame, and the frantic excitements of public life.

Now this tendency we cannot but regard as fatal to the higher influences which colleges, institutions should exert. Prominently of all kinds may almost be called the prevailing curse of our country. We treat our men as the English treat their racers—putting them on the course before their frames are entirely developed—before the nervous organization is balanced with the muscular. And so we get more racing and less thought, but less living, and less really productive working. This is true even of the minds which are made to do the general labor of society.

But to the rare organizations, which are destined to be the jewels of our society—to the few and priceless capacities which are made for the concentration of light, and born to originate ideas and influences, this treatment is especially perilous. These men lose two-thirds of their value in losing their individual personality. Just in proportion as you impair their natural habit of relying upon themselves, of communing with themselves, of referring to their own standards, do you impair their capacity of usefulness to a world which wants leaders continually, which is, so to speak, stumbling and crying out for leaders, and in which is becoming ever harder and harder to find leaders. No society, no mob can exist and prosper without leaders. Least of all can a Republic so exist and prosper. A Republic does not abrogate natural differences and superiorities. On the contrary, it is the distinctive theory of a Republic to acknowledge and respect natural differences and superiorities, *and no others*. It is just here that Republicanism stands aloof from aristocracy on the one hand and from rampant mobocracy on the other.

And the true office of a College is a double one as was perfectly well defined by the high-hearted founders of Harvard, when they instituted their Academy to save the land from any possible failure and lack of teachers and rulers. Nobody expects a college to turn out, from year to year on the world fifty-six Parliaments or Cortes, sixty Shakespeares or Cromwells, a hundred Franklins or Washingtons. For such men are born, not made, or rather they are born and made, and being born unfortunately are very variously manufactured. But if we are to be at the trouble and expense of building and keeping up a dozen institutions in each State, with the avowed object of affording the highest opportunities of development, of intellectual culture and of education to the gifted youth whom Heaven may send us, it is clear that we surely ought to forget the conditions essential to the results we aim at.

Knowing, as we do, that in this country, above all others, the tendencies of mental life are to the dissipation of the emotions and of the intellect—that "late and rare, pondering and speeding, we lay waste our powers," we ought to be particularly careful that in our "temple of learning" a shelter should be provided for the budding qualities of genius—a shelter favorable to the growth of self-command, self-knowledge and self-control, which are all essential to the highest greatness, and none of which are likely to be fostered by premature and public, and skewedly tasks of the capacity, by premature excitements of the temper and the [illegible].

The secret-society system, the [illegible] quets-to-agreeable-young-gentlemen-on-commencement-day system, and the appropriate-report-of-how-they-all-were-grateful-and-impressive-speakers system are three systems as deleterious to the public mental health as they are detestable to the public taste. Perseverance in these systems may monopolize the already innumerable host of the "moral pleasable men of the country;" it may favor either all kinds of policy, obsequiousness, prevarication, and self-seeking cleverness; but it will surely kill off more possible "great men" in a year than any other process which could possibly be adopted.

Certainly we in the United States want greatness if any people do. We have a great future before us, threatened by great political questions to settle. Skilled as we [illegible] ourselves in divers other and simpler [illegible] is it not time that we should see about considering what the actual [illegible] manufacture of great men?

The Soundings for the Atlantic Telegraph.

Years ago people asked each other, when there were very few readers of geographies, what they meant when they talked of soundings. These only referred were a handful of shells and a few casts of the deep-sea lead,—yet so far as the accuracy of these records went the project is now being hazarded. The bottom of the sea has been carefully surveyed and mapped, with all its variety of mountain and prairie land; its Telegraphic Plateau and its deep hollow where no land has ever found bottom. The soil too from the bottom has been brought up and analyzed, and has revealed many curious phenomena pertaining to these unseen depths. The ocean bed of the North Atlantic is a curious study; in some parts furrowed by currents, in others presenting banks, the accumulation perhaps of the debris of these ocean rivers during countless ages. To the west, the Gulf Stream pours along in a bed from one mile to a mile and a-half in depth. To the east of this, and south of the great banks, is a basin eight or ten degrees square, where the current obtains a greater depression than perhaps the highest peaks of the Andes or Himalayas,—six miles of line have failed to reach the bottom; but of the more presently. Taking a profile of the Atlantic basin in our own hemisphere, we find a far greater depression than any mountain elevation on our own continent. Four or five Alleganies would have to be piled on each other, and on these extra Fremont's Peak, before their point would show itself above the surface. Between the Azores and the mouth of the Tagus this decreases to about three miles. Further south there is an apparent decrease of depth, with increasing regularity of bottom, though it is problematical whether this is not owing to the greater accuracy with which these observations have been conducted. This apparent rise has been called the "Telegraphic Plateau," or as articles emanating from the Observatory would have it, "Maury's Plateau" (more a-new, &c.). This appears to be the natural route for the Transatlantic Telegraph. Other plans have been proposed—one a northing circuit, between the several points of Scotland, Iceland, Greenland and the Labrador coast, each up a string some 500 miles, or to use one or two of the Island groups of the Atlantic. In the route selected we have many advantages—some fine harbors at either terminus. A depth of water at every point sufficient to place the wire beyond the reach of any surface causes, such as ice or the anchor of any ship, yet not at an impracticable depth; being at the shoalest several hundred feet, and in mid-Atlantic not materially over two miles. During a thousand miles of its course, the gradual depression of the ocean bed does not exceed 500 fathoms. On either side Ireland and Newfoundland, the breastworks of either Continent, approaching within seventeen hundred miles, and forming the natural terminus of its route. Trinity Bay is its western head, and Valentia Bay, on the south-western point of Ireland, its eastern. This, then, is the bed on which the telegraphic cable is to lie, an unbroken prairie land extending from Continent to Continent. Let us now see the nature of this bed.

Specimens of the bottom, when subjected to a powerful glass, exhibit delicate shells and infusoria, fragile as if carved in egg-shell, and yet as perfect in all their delicate formation as any of the more durable works of nature. The least attrition would crumble all this to powder. The inference is that all agitation of winds and currents are confined to the surface, and that at these sunless depths the great mass of water remains in almost a quiescent state, and that the telegraphic wire, if once laid in safety, would lie forever beyond the reach of harm, sinking, sinking, and covered by, these fleecy particles. All this may be pre-mature, but we have strong reasons for the supposition. If so, can it ever be laid in safety. Some abortive efforts at deep-sea soundings furnish curious data for our belief in its practicability. Miles of a small iron wire, not thicker than a child's little finger, were actually laid at the bottom of the ocean, and recovered unbroken at a considerably greater depth than any found on the plateau. The modus operandi of laying the cable we have performed with a wire of but a fractional part of the strength and fitness of that proposed. The wire laid by the British in the Black Sea was, however, not of greater size or strength than this. The experiment of laying the wire is performed in deep-sea sounding waenever a wire is substituted for the ordinary sounding line. With the depth known, with a cable as plastic as rope, yet with a tenacity capable of sustaining four miles of its length in air, and almost any extent in water, with four of the finest ships in the world for laying it, and aided by the dearly-bought experience gained in the submersion of a half a dozen other lines, we have every reason for our belief that the Atlantic Telegraph will be a success.

Let us now see by whom, and in what manner, were these explorations made, and whether they are worthy of the confidence placed in their accuracy by the Telegraph Company.

Lieut. MAURY has up to this time enjoyed a monopoly of the reputation derivable from them, and his own name has been linked to the Telegraphic Plateau, whose existence was first rendered probable and afterwards certain by the labors of other parties. This rather questionable reputation would now be left undisturbed did he not now essay to knock away the scaffolding by which he has risen and to throw discredit on those very researches, the fruit of which he has so abundantly reaped. Lieut. MAURY has only been the medium by which the labors of other officers have been made public. The only explorations made by our own government at all bearing on this field, are those of Lieut. DERBYSHAW in the *Dolphin* in 1853, and in the *Arctic* during the past Autumn—when sent out by the Navy Department to examine the Telegraphic route. That the surveys of the *Dolphin* were as accurate as the imperfect apparatus then in use would permit, is admitted by MAURY, who bestowed on them the highest praise. It only remains then to examine the returns of the *Arctic* which have been questioned by him, both officially, in scientific lectures, and in the public press. Before doing this, the public must understand the several modes of making deep-sea soundings, on the relative merits of which the whole question hinges.

The old system is with a small line, marked at distances of one hundred fathoms, and with a weight of 30 or 50 pounds, the depth being told by the length of line run out. This is, of course, the most natural apparatus that suggests itself, and has been in use from the earliest ages. Experience has given directions for its use, avoiding some of the greater causes of error from driftage and other causes. Yet its success in immense ocean depths is problematical, and a problem decided in the negative by very many of the first scientific authorities at home and abroad. In the mechanical improvements of the last half century, substitutes for this simple but rather uncertain method began to be devised. It was proposed to ascertain the depth by the amount of pressure, or by explosions under water, with other equally impracticable plans. At last was noticed the perfect regularity of the movements of a spirally-shaped wheel, on being drawn through the water. Experiments proved that this regularity, when unaffected by other causes, could be relied on with perfect accuracy, and that an arrangement of cog-wheels would register its revolutions with mathematical precision. Very soon it came in use as a ship's log. So perfect was their precision, that they were even introduced in scientific surveys. Base lines, where the most accuracy is required, were run with them, and we have the highest authority of the Royal Navy for believing that they never failed. At this point it was proposed to apply them in a perpendicular as well as in a horizontal motion through the water. MASSEY's apparatus consisting of these two principles of submarine progress, has been solved by the old method of sounding depth with simple line and sinker, and this more especially as some causes of error, considerable on the surface, disappear in the still water below.

After a more thorough trial of the old method than perhaps any officer in the service, Lieut. BENHAM proposed to explore the Telegraphic Plateau with the use of MASSEY's apparatus, in opposition to the opinion of Lieut. MAURY, who, following the traditions of the service, was attached to the old system of line and ball. Many traditions are stubborn things, and the new method has met, of course, with all that opposition unavoidable on the introduction of an improvement which, though known for years abroad, is a novelty among our own people. But though its use was new, its principle was no novelty to Lieut. MAURY, who, years ago, was quite in love with its beautiful simplicity, and copied it as his own invention in a late edition of his *Sailing Directions*, with the assurance that it "works beautifully." This would not be referred to did not MAURY's present attack on the soundings made with MASSEY's apparatus, now make it necessary to quote him among the many authorities in its favor.

The manner of obtaining depth from the *Arctic* was with the two methods used in conjunction. To sound with a simple line and ball, giving an approximation to the depth, but trusting for the nicer shades of accuracy to the readiness of MASSEY's indicator, which sunk appended to the lead, the one being a check on the other so that no error of moment could avoid detection. In no event could the depth be greater than the amount of line out, while owing to deflecting causes affecting the line alone, *Massey's indicator might with* perfect accuracy read considerably less. During the first half of the cruise, care was taken to obtain the precise depth with the line, with the most gratifying agreement of its returns, with the readiness of the self-registering sounding apparatus. As in every case, however, the readings of the latter were preferred, it was found convenient to throw out a superabundance of line to assure the descent of the lead to the bottom, the amount of line out was thus often in considerable excess of the recorded depth. Two sets of soundings were thus obtained; one with MASSEY's apparatus and the other with the old method of simple line and sinker. That the former is to be preferred, is argued by the fact that specimens from the bottom being obtained every time, the depth could not have been in excess of the length of line out, while it might have been as much less as the readings on MASSEY's apparatus,—the sounding line being deflected from the perpendicular by drittage and currents, and that these causes of error really exist is admitted by MAURY in a dozen places. The imperfections of the system he advises are prodigious, and when overcome are the exceptional cases; not one tenth of the deep-sea soundings obtained under it are considered reliable by MAURY himself. At a depth of one mile or two miles, with no currents or driftings, it may be trusted. These conditions were apparently perfectly obtained by Captain PLATT, of the *Albany*, in the Gulf of Mexico; yet, sounding twice at the same point, the returns differed one-half. But these conditions are hardly ever obtained. The ocean is full of currents which will carry off the sounding line in immense loops; and in the immense ocean depths, where the shock of the sinker striking bottom cannot be conveyed through two or three miles of line, it becomes almost impossible to arrive at an approximation of the true depth. Two soundings at the same spot will differ 50 and 100 per cent. It is this impotent manner of obtaining soundings that has fostered the vulgar belief in the unfathomable depth of the sea. However great are these causes of error, they are not applicable to the little self-registering sounding apparatus used on board of the *Arctic*. It may have errors of its own, but it escapes these; and on the precision of its returns will depend, in no small degree, the success or failure of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The closing week of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD opened last evening with a new burlesque, the "Corsair." This piece is scarcely equal to the "Shylock" which has hitherto been played with great acceptance, falling in the delicate hits, bits of humor and accuracy of appointment for which the latter was famous. The fault, however, was in the piece itself, rather than in the actors who interpreted it. *Conrad*, the pirate chief, is a misanthropic salt-water thief, who finds relief for his sorrows in song. This part was Mrs. WOOD's, and she acted it as she only can act. The representation, so far as this lady was concerned, was perfect; her songs were excellent and were loudly encored, and the burden of the burlesque came upon her able shoulders. Mr. WOOD as *Birbasto*, a disreputable Lieutenant of the pirate crew, was conscientiously extravagant. *Conrad* falls in love with *Medora*, (Miss JOSEPHINE MANNERS,) who is sold by her uncle, *Yusuf*, (PETERS,) to an amorous Pasha, (PHILLIPS,) and upon the adventures of the pair, aided by good fables, turns the interest of the plot. The "Corsair" will be repeated this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An entire change of programme is announced for the Academy to-night. Among the favorites are MENDELSSOHN's "Wedding March," the "Inflammatus," airs from "Sonnambula," and Miss ADELE ROBERTSON's Scotch and Irish ballads. These concerts are a great success, and richly deserve a liberal support.

VISIT OF GENTLEMEN FROM MASSACHUSETTS TO THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTIONS.—Several gentlemen connected with the Massachusetts State Almshouse at Tewksebury, came to this City, on Friday, to visit the institutions under the management of the Board of Ten Governors. They had been to Hartford to see the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and to New Haven to see the Almshouse and Orphan Asylum previous to their coming to New-York. They came to verify the report of the Mayor and Common Council of Boston, who visited these institutions some time ago, and for the purpose of obtaining additional information with a view to adopting the improvements in the management of the New York institutions. The guests were composed of ISAAC H. MORRILL, Esq., Superintendent of the Massachusetts State Almshouse, Hon. ELISHA HUNTINGTON, of Lowell; JOSIAH G. PEABODY, Esq., of Lowell, and GEORGE FOSTER, Esq., of Andover, who are the three Inspectors of the institution. CORNELIUS CONRAD, Esq., of West Roxbury, accompanied them. Mr. HUNTINGTON for seven years was Mayor of Lowell, and has occupied the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Massachusetts; and Mr. FOSTER edits the Andover *Advertiser*. After going through Bellevue Hospital and looking at the "blessed baby" that Mrs. CUMMINGHAM wanted to make her own, these gentlemen, with G. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., President of the Board of Governors, Governor OLIVER, Rev. Mr. FOX, and Dr. JOHNSON, from Bellevue, took a boat and proceeded to Blackwell's Island, where they visited the Penitentiary, the Penitentiary Hospital, the stone quarries, the Croton Reservoir, the Almshouse, Workhouse and Lunatic Asylum. The visitors were exceedingly gratified with the general arrangements of these institutions. They then went to Randall's Island, and examined the various buildings connected with the departments under the charge of the Warden, Mr. EDMONDS. The boys marched down to the wharf, and received the company with loud cheers as they approached. A pleasant walk brought them to the residence of Mr. EDMONDS, where a fine dinner awaited their arrival. The boys were reviewed in front of the house, when Master RYAN, the Randall's Island Orator, delivered a kind of a Fourth of July oration, somewhat modified so as to suit the occasion. At its conclusion cheers were given for Governor GUNTHER, who thanked them for the same, and then presented Dr. HUNTINGTON, which gentleman, in the few remarks that he made, said that he should say at Randall's Island was the pleasantest part of his visit. Remarks were also made by Governor OLIVER, Rev. Mr. FOX, Mr. FOSTER and Mr. MORRILL. They expressed themselves particularly pleased with the boys on Randall's Island,—what they had seen having greatly surpassed their expectations.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit tens on the Bank of Rhinebeck are now in circulation. The following is a description of the counterfeits: On the lower right hand side is a sailor standing by the windlass of a ship, the denomination ten dollars in all one style of letters—German Text, while the genuine has the word ten in full faced heavy letters, and the word dollars in German Text. On the lower left hand corner of the counterfeit is a woman's head in a medallion, whilst the genuine is a woman sitting with her right hand resting on a pail, cattle, horse and church in the distance.

QUARANTINE ACCOMMODATIONS.

Visit of Commissioners of Emigration to Seguine's Point—Large Accumulation of Human Intanders on the Ground—The Location Condemned as Unsuitable.

The Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine having concluded their labors in providing temporary accommodations for the sick at Seguine's Point, have notified the Commissioners of Emigration that they were ready to surrender the premises to them whenever they were ready to accept and take them under their charge. Accordingly, arrangements were made to pay a visit of inspection to the place, and the Commissioners of Health were invited by the following letter to join the party and give the Commissioners their advice and co-operation in the affair:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1857.

DEAR SIR: You are aware that a law was enacted this year, providing for the establishment of a temporary quarantine, and that the Commissioners, under the law, have selected Seguine's Point for the above purposes.

The Commissioners of Emigration have been notified that the accommodations there are ready for the reception of patients.

As the establishment of Quarantine and its accompaniments specially affect the City of New-York, the Commissioners of Emigration respectfully invite you, as one of the officers to whose care the health of the City is particularly committed, to accompany them on a visit of inspection of the new institution on Monday, Aug. 10.

A steam boat for the Point will leave Castle Garden at 10½ o'clock on Monday morning.

Yours, respectfully,
BERNARD CASSERLY,
Secretary Commissioners of Emigration.

By the following law enacted in 1847, and amended in 1849, the Commissioners of Emigration are made the custodians for the state of all hospital buildings and property, which, of course, includes that at Seguine's Point:

"*The Institution belonging to this State now* known as the Marine Hospital, and all the lands and buildings thereon, and all lands and buildings which may hereafter be purchased or erected and designated for such Marine Hospital, or lands and buildings used for Quarantine purposes, are hereby vested in the Commissioners of Emigration, to be by them held in trust for the people of this State; and the sole and exclusive control of the same, except in regard to the sanitary treatment of the inmates thereof, is hereby given to the said Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of receiving therein all persons for whom bonds may be required, or for whom any bond or bonds may have been given, required or commuted for under the provisions of this act or the acts hereby amended, suffering under or afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, or other diseases, preventing their immediate removal to any more distant hospital, and who shall be sent to such hospital by the discretion of the Health Officer, or under his authority (1847, Ch. 455 ¶1, as amended 1849, Ch. 350. ¶6)."

Capt. ALEXANDER SCHULTZ having volunteered the use of his steamtug, the *Dr. Kane*, a party embarked on board of her at Castle Garden yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, consisting of Messrs. CORNIGAN and GARRIGUE, Commissioners of Emigration; Dr. THOMPSON, Health Officer; Dr. ROCKWELL, Resident Physician; Drs. BISSELL, MILLER, STERLING and PHILLIPS; JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq., Superintendent of Castle Garden; Captains CHARLES H. MARSHALL, ALEXANDER MARSHALL, DUNHAM and TAYLOR, and several other invited guests.

There was a fresh breeze from the southeast, causing considerable swell as the boat passed below the Narrows. This circumstance naturally drew attention to the exposed situation of vessels lying at the lower anchorage. Opinions were freely expressed as to the unsuitableness of the anchorage. It was declared to be impossible for vessels to discharge their cargoes there, or for lighters to lie alongside of them in that situation; it was so rough on passing the west bank that one of the party became sea-sick, and lost his half swallowed dinner. Capts. MARSHALL and DUNHAM were particularly emphatic in condemning the location. The boat reached the dock at Seguine's Point about 12½ o'clock. The wharf was pronounced a most substantial and creditable structure; it is built with openings to admit the passage of the tides, with nine feet at low water at the end of the pier. The steamer drew over six feet, and of course landed without difficulty, though the tide had already been ebbing an hour.

THE ISLAND DELEGATION.

Upon approaching the point it was remarked that there were many carriages about the grounds, and on landing a large delegation met the Commissioners upon the pier, some forty in number, and proceeded with them into the inclosure. Among these were some of the most prominent citizens of the Island, who showed by their manner and their language that they expected something decisive from this visit to the place. The following names, among a large number of others, were given to the Reporter: Capt. JOHN LAFOURETTE, ABRAM WOOD, HENRY DEHART, Dr. HUBBARD, ABRAM LAFOURETTE, GILBERT A. COLE, Supervisor of the County, ELIAS P. MARSH, HENRY BEDELL, H. VAN NAMEE, and JOHN L. WOOD. These gentlemen mixed with the steamboat party, and freely expressed their opinions against the Quarantine establishment there, in whole and in detail. Mr. DEHART and the Capts. LAFOURETTE were particularly forward in denouncing the location as unfit for Quarantine purposes; they did not, however, dwell so much as heretofore upon the inconveniences to themselves and their neighbors. The less talkative followed the Commissioners, encouraging by their manner and by an occasional remark the more outspoken sentiments of their leaders. There were only ten policemen on the ground, and these it was difficult to distinguish from the rest of the party.

The whole business of inspecting the premises did not occupy over twenty minutes or half an hour, during which all kinds of opinions were expressed.

The Hospitals were first visited, and, by pretty general consent, they were declared to be all that could be desired as to arrangement and construction for the accommodation of a limited number of patients. They are set up high from the ground, and the arrangement for light and ventilation were generally approved. The outhouses were too near the main buildings, and their arrangement not the best. The work house, located at the southwest corner of the inclosure, is of two stories, with conveniences for doing the work for as many people as would be likely to occupy the premises at any one time. The water is drawn from the pond, and a long tank is placed in the second story, which is filled by a force pump, to be used as occasion requires. A visit was next paid to the pond west of the grounds, whence is said to issue the malaria that renders the place unhealthy,—which is the home of fever and ague and various other forms of diseases; but it was quite apparent that in its present state it was entirely free from any objection of this kind. The pond had no signs of stagnation; the water appeared to be deep, and was as pure as fresh water ponds generally are. How it might appear in a very dry season could only be known by those familiar with the spot—the neighbors said it was, at such times, stagnant and offensive. The absence of all accommodations for the physician and the attaches of the establishment was particularly remarked upon as a great objection. The statement that a large residence upon the main road, some half a mile from the premises, would be leased for this purpose, did not seem to strike the party favorably, as it was considered necessary that the Doctor, as at the old Quarantine, should reside within the inclosure, or at least upon the grounds.

A sudden shower coming on, there was a stampede for the boat, and in half-an-hour from the time of landing the party were on the return trip.

On board the boat once more, a second table was spread, and a meeting was organized *pro formâ*.

Dr. ROCKWELL presided; Captain MARSHALL asked some one to explain the object of the expedition.

Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, the Superintendent of Castle Garden, said: The object in calling upon the gentlemen present to pay a visit to the Quarantine location, was to see the place provided there for the sick. They had received a notice from the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, that they were ready to deliver the premises over to them, and it was proper they should inspect the accommodations before they took the place off their hands. The anchorage also was of great importance. The mercantile portion of the community considered it an unfortunate selection in all respects, and he agreed with them. In saying this he did not mean to reflect unjustly upon the Commissioners; they acted under a pressure of public opinion; they had made a great mistake in selecting this isolated place for a Quarantine and an anchorage. For the gentlemen of that Commission he entertained a high respect; they were well qualified for the duties that had been laid upon them. Mr. BOWEN knew as well as any other man the views of the people of Staten Island, and Mr. HALE and Mr. SWAIN had no doubt had no desire each acted from the best of their knowledge and judgment. Capt. MARSHALL said he regretted the unfavorable interest was not taken by the people generally upon the present occasion. The day was unfortunate and many of the members were out of town. He now himself at any time when invited to join in this visit of inspection.

The occasion was one most important to the mercantile interest, the most so of any that had occurred for many years. We have been invited, said he, to inspect a new Quarantine intended for the sick seller and the poor emigrant. We professed to feel a deep interest in the welfare of this class of his fellow-men. The object was to change the Quarantine establishment, which had remained in its present location for 20 years. Such a step should not have been undertaken without due consideration, and until a proper place had been procured. We have seen this place, and now let me ask, Is it a fit place for such a purpose? Surrounded by a swamp—a kind of Bengal jungle, where only the tiger and boa constrictor can exist, and this is the place for the sick seller to live. Then again, there was no way of getting to it, it was out of the way, some five or six miles from the ship channel. Was such a place suitable to transport the sick to? He had had the honor for seven years of being one of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and he had known more patients with yellow fever and cholera to land from one ship than could be accommodated in the two buildings they had seen. He understood the place was to be delivered up to-morrow, and the old ground was to be abandoned, but he hoped the Commissioners would hesitate before they moved in the matter. He was ignorant of the location, but on viewing it he had been astonished, and believed others would be equally astonished when they had seen it. Accustomed, as a sailor and a captain, to understand the wants of seamen, he pronounced the location and accommodations wholly unfit. If the Commissioners took it they would find the sick would die there and the well would get sick; they were not bound to accept it any how, and he hoped they would pause, and continue to send the patients to the old Quarantine where they would be well cared for, and where they could recover their health.

Capt. DUNHAM indorsed all that Capt. MARSHALL had said, and he would add that he had made over sixty voyages as master out of this port, and had been fifteen years a packet master, and he considered the place wholly unfitted for the purposes of a Quarantine.

Mr. KENNEDY here announced that we had been sailing forty-two minutes from the point towards the anchorage, and were now in three and a half fathoms of water only.

Capt. MARSHALL said the insurance companies would advance their rates on vessels one per cent., if this was to be the anchorage for vessels.

Mr. KENNEDY said the Commissioners had no control over the health laws of the port. Their duties were specific.

Dr. ROCKWELL said he had no hesitation in saying the place was entirely unfit for the purposes for which it was designed. The land was swampy, and he found places where he could not travel; a high fence cut off ventilation. Only a very few could be provided for. The anchorage was too far from the landing. There was no residence for the Doctor. It was wholly unsuited for the purposes designed. In his opinion the State had better appropriate the proper y to some other purpose, and he would suggest that it be turned into an Insane Asylum, and that the three Commissioners be the first patients put in it.

Dr. THOMPSON explained that all the location professed to be was a temporary accommodation for the sick, while gentlemen had confounded it with a permanent establishment.

Dr. WHITEHEAD, former Health Officer, entered his disclaimer against some of the sentiments which had been expressed. The present establishment he supposed to be but a compromise between the old and the projected Quarantine, and was only temporary. He held in high esteem the gentlemen of the Commission, and had no doubt they had advised from the purest motives, and we should not, in their absence cast unnecessary reflections upon their action. He gave his views at length upon the economy of Hospital management and thought no more than a dozen patients should occupy one room.

Other gentlemen spoke at length, when, to test the sense of the meeting, Capt. MARSHALL moved a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That we deem the New Quarantine wholly unfit and inadequate for the requirements and wants of Quarantine, even for a temporary location.

A spirited debate followed upon this resolution, Mr. SWAIN moving, in some pertinent remarks, to lay the resolution on the table. It was, however, finally adopted, nine to three, and the meeting adjourned, after passing a vote of thanks to the Commissioners of Emigration, and Captain SCHULTZ, for the use of his boat.

THE MISSING HARBOR.—There is some excitement in the Seventh Ward, caused by the mysterious disappearance and continued absence of Mr. WALTER S. JARBOR, who was formerly a Municipal and subsequently a Metropolitan Policeman. He was on duty on the night of August 1st, when he was induced by a man who was not known to him to proceed some distance from the corner of Henry and Market streets to a place in Hamilton-street, to quell a disturbance. On arriving there he found all quiet, and asked the man why he had deceived him. He had no sooner asked them he was knocked down and beaten severely. He was afterwards taken to the Station-House by some men who said they found him lying on the pavement intoxicated, and finally to his residence, No. 204 Madison-street, where he remained until 5 o'clock on the following Sunday evening, when he left, saying he was going to report for duty. He has not been seen since. It is said that he had been threatened by rowdies in the Ward, by whom it is thought he may have been killed. Another suspicion is that he was induced to drink with his enemies, who first dragged and then shipped him before the mast on some ship then ready to sail. When taken to the Station-House after he had been beaten, it was believed that those who had beaten him had also given him chloroform. *He has left a wife and nine children to mourn* his absence.

THAT SNUFF-BOX AND THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The excitement among the remains of the New-York Regiment of Mexican Volunteers, in relation to the decision of the Committee, awarding Gen. JACKSON's gold snuff-box to Major DUCKMAN, is rather on the increase. The Major has his friends among them, and so have nearly all the other officers. The latter are strong in their expressions against the elevation of Major DUCKMAN above all others as the bravest and most gallant soldier in the regiment. There is scarcely a man among them who cannot name a brother soldier who was as brave and as gallant as he; and in doing so, they name so many that the question is not at all relieved of its difficulties. From their expressions of opinion it is evident that no selection could be made that would satisfy the regiment. The disaffected have determined to bring every possible influence to bear upon the Common Council, to prevent their adoption of the decision of the Committee.

THE BATTERY.—The work of filling in the Battery, which was begun six years ago, is likely to occupy from two to three years longer before it is completed. Mr. H. CORNELIN was the first who took the contract, and he was joined three months afterwards by GEORGE LAW, who filed the necessary Bonds for the fulfillment of contract. The business progressed rapidly for a few months, but was suddenly brought to a halt by the diversion of the City dirt to Jersey City, for filling up the flats between that place and Hoboken. Some portion of the outer wall has settled on account of being laid upon a soft bottom; the water is, in some places, three fathoms deep, and requires a large amount of material to fill it up. Eleven acres in all have now been filled, and *two more remain to be filled. Trees will then be* planted, walks laid out, and in the course of time there will be twenty-six acres of fine promenade.

ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY MEMENTOS AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—The vein attached to the cupola of *Bellevue Hospital* was taken down on Saturday, to make some repairs to the cupola. This vane is the identical weathercock that used to ornament the top of the old Federal Hall, which stood on the site of the present Custom House. The date "1700" is on the vane.

It may not be known to some that the iron railing that surrounded the entrance to Federal Hall, from which Gen. WASHINGTON delivered his inaugural address, has for years surrounded the steps leading into the main entrance to Bellevue Hospital. This railing has been torn down for some time, the new alterations to the old Hospital building having rendered its temporary removal necessary. The same railing will, upon the completion of the repairs, be restored to the place it has so long occupied.

ACCIDENT FROM FIRE-ARMS.—HENRY C. MERRITT, Esq., of Carmel, while out hunting on Saturday, was seriously injured by the discharge of his own gun. He was hunting near the town of Kent, Putnam County, and while passing through a thicket his gun was accidentally discharged, the contents striking the arm, tearing the flesh and blood vessels in a shocking manner. His clothing was burnt, but the slow combustion was extinguished by throwing himself into a small brook near by. His cries were heard by a son of Mr. COLE, who came to his assistance and conveyed him home.

THE COLD STREAM TRAGEDY.—The affray between MICHAEL TALLEW and JOHN MCKEARNEY, resulted, as was feared, in the death of the latter, on Friday. An inquest was held upon the body, the Jury agreeing that the deceased died from the effects of a wound received at the hands of MICHAEL TALLEW, and deeming that the act was justifiable, he having shot MCKEARNEY in self-defence. He was buried on Saturday.

To Be Heard of the New York Daily Times.

Strenuous efforts have been made by the friends of the Order to heal the Masonic difficulties which have existed in this State since 1849. Both bodies claiming to be "regular" appointed Committees, who unanimously agreed upon "Articles of Union." The Grand Lodge of which Hon. MORGAN G. BUSH is Grand Master, unanimously adopted them; while the Grand Lodge of which JOHN L. LEWIS, Esq., is Grand Master, rejected them; the City members mainly voting for, and the country members against their adoption.

A copy of the "Articles of Union" is inclosed for publication, that the members of the fraternity may see the exact terms as agreed upon by both Committees. The last article was inserted by the particular request of the venerable brother Rev. SALEM TOWN.

ARTICLES OF UNION AGREED UPON BY THE COMMITTEES FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF MASONIC DIFFERENCES IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, Certain events, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, have produced the existence of two bodies, each claiming to be the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, and

Whereas, The honor, customs and landmark objects of the institution have suffered, and are now suffering by reason of the differences and disagreements among the Fraternity of this State;

Now, therefore, the undersigned Committees, appointed by the two bodies hereinafter mentioned, in view of amicably and permanently ending such differences and disagreements, to the end that the harmony which is compatible with the true principles of Freemasonry may prevail, do mutually assent and unanimously subscribe to the following Articles of Union, as a proper and expedient matter of ending such differences and disagreements.

And it "said Articles of Union are adopted and now, formed by the bodies respectively, to wit: The body known as the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, wherein JOHN L. LEWIS, Jr., is Grand Master, and the body known as the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, of which MORGAN G. BUSH is Grand Master, then these Articles of Union shall be considered and constituted a fundamental law of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

1. That there shall be but one Grand Lodge in the State of New-York.

2. That all proceedings had in relation to suspensions or expulsions, arising out of the transactions known as the "Difficulties of 1849," shall be and are hereby rescinded, and all such persons as may have been so suspended or expelled are hereby restored to full membership, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The proceedings of either body, in their legislative and judicial capacity, where they do not conflict with each other, are hereby confirmed.

3. That all Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers of both bodies shall be considered as Past Grand Officers and recognized as such. For the purpose of avoiding embarrassments in cases where Lodges in both bodies have the same number, the following plan shall be adopted: If the two Lodges bearing the same number cannot mutually agree to consolidate into one Lodge, then the Lodge having the original warrant, or warrant of senior date, shall retain its number, while the other Lodge shall change its number and pass to the next junior vacant number in the list of Lodges, and its warrant shall be so altered, indorsed and registered.

4. That all suits at law, of whatever nature and kind, arising out of the aforesaid "Difficulties of 1849," shall be withdrawn and discontinued. The expenses of both parties shall be paid from the fund known as the "Permanent Fund," and the balance of the moneys of the said Permanent Fund, together with all interest accruing thereon, and all other moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge on the 5th of June, A. L. 5849, shall be paid into and become, and are hereby constituted a part of the fund known as the "Hall and Asylum Fund," and the Trustees are hereby authorized to make the transfer. The Hall and Asylum Fund, now held in trust by the Grand Lodge, together with the moneys above named, shall remain intact, and be applied, with such additions and accumulations as may hereafter be made thereto, to the purposes for which said fund was created.

5. That the Grand Lodge shall be composed of all the Grand Officers, and of all such Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, Past Grand Secretaries, and Past Grand Treasurers, as shall have been elected and installed in this jurisdiction prior to June, A. L. 5849, and of the Masters and Wardens, or the representatives, legally appointed, of all the Lodges under this jurisdiction; and of all such Past Masters of Lodges under this jurisdiction as shall have been elected, installed, and served one year in the chair as Master, prior to Dec. 31, A. L. 5849.

6. The Constitutions and General Regulations shall be referred to a Committee of three from each body, who shall mutually report, during the annual Session of A. L. 5857, such parts of Constitutions and General Regulations as may be deemed best suited to the condition of the Fraternity, and in no violation of the Articles which Constitutions and General Regulations may be adopted at the said Communication of A. L. 5857, and as further provided by the Constitution; until the final adoption of which, the Constitution, as at present in force in this Grand Lodge, shall remain in force, except so far as it may be affected by these articles.

7. Any future amendments to the Constitutions or General Regulations of the Grand Lodge must have a prospective action, and cannot affect the rights, privileges or franchises which any member thereof may have acquired.

8. On the ratification of these Articles of Union by the above named bodies, they and all their several subordinates shall be considered of equally regular masonic standing, and as such are hereby declared united in masonic fellowship, under one common jurisdiction, and entitled to all those rights and privileges pertaining to the fraternity as freely and fully as though no schism had heretofore occurred.

SALEM TOWN,	EDWARD COOK,
ROBT. MACOY,	HENRY W. TURNER,
JOHN A. KENNEDY,	JOHN GRAY,
ANDREW CASSARD,	JAMES JERKINSON.

The Cheyennes at Fort Riley.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom, Extra.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

Official evidence has reached Gov. WALKER, through the commanding officer at Fort Riley, that the Cheyenne Indians, in force, have reached that station, where there is no fortification, and only half a company of infantry. The commanding officer at the fort asks for immediate assistance, "as attack being *hourly expected*," and the garrison filled with the wives and children of absent officers and men. The official report represents that "the Indians had driven in all the settlers and committed several murders in sight of the post."

Under these circumstances Gov. WALKER has sent Col. COOKE, with the whole force under his command, to the point of danger. Col. COOKE started with the advance at 6 A. M. to-day, and by forced marches hopes to reach Fort Riley to-morrow evening, accompanied by the Governor. The rest of the troops follow immediately, and will proceed with all possible expedition. It seems to be wisely ordered by Providence that the troops, who are now so much nearer Fort Riley, should thus be enabled to reach that point in haste, and, if need be, to give speedy protection to the garrison and settlers, and, it is hoped, inflict summary chastisement upon this hostile and warlike tribe.

Navy Department.

LETTER FROM THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA SQUADRON—LARGE BRITISH FORCE STATIONED IN THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA SEAS.—The Secretary of the Navy received yesterday morning an interesting letter from Flag officer JAMES ARMSTRONG, dated United States Flag Ship *San Jacinto*, Hong Kong, May 22, 1857. We subjoin the following extracts:

"From the enormous force the English are collecting at this station, and the arrangements they are making for its permanency, it is clear that China is to be compelled to throw off her exclusiveness.

The English squadron now on this station consists of

23 sailing vessels, mounting	278 guns
23 steamers, mounting	171 guns
7 gun-boats, mounting	14 guns
53	463 guns

And the following vessels are now on their way to join the squadron:

2 sailing ships, mounting	52 guns
12 steamers, mounting	240 guns
14 gun-boats, mounting	28 guns
28 vessels, mounting	320 guns

Making a total of 80 vessels, mounting 783 guns.

Accompanying this force are several sea going hospitals and transport ships, with a very large supernumerary medical staff, all indicating a continued and permanent purpose on the part of the English Government.—*Union.*

THE PITTSYLVANIA TRAGEDY.—The wife and children of the negro that shot Mr. E. F. KEAN, of Pittsylvania County, on Sunday morning, were caught on Monday last about a half mile from their master's house, on their return home, but nothing has been seen of the negro man yet. The woman says that while it or were traveling the children commenced crying for water. She sent her husband to get some for them, and during his absence she started back home. A number of persons are still in pursuit of the negro. Mr. KEAN continues to improve, and hopes are entertained that he will eventually recover.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this beautiful favorite before paying from $65 to $200 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the hawk and shriker of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to infringements on this are false and wholly without foundation.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

LARGE NO. 1 MACKEREL, IN HALVES, quarters and kits.
New Shad, in kits, halves, quarters and kits.
Spanish Mackerel, in kits, halves, quarters and kits.
Natural trout, in kits, halves, quarters and kits.
For sale by H. H. BARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 190 Greenwich-st.

SUPREME COURT.

THE DISEASE, for which DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is a specific, is the most prevalent of any in our country, and the most fatal in its results. Nine-tenths of the deaths that occur in the United States originate in a cold in the head. Nature throws off the effects of this disease, which is situated in the upper cavity of the head, by the nose, the throat, the lungs, the bowels, the skin, or the

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND competent woman as cook, washer and ironer; or would do housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has very good references from her last place; is willing to go in the country; best of reference given. Apply for 3 days, at 107 Bleecker-st., between Thompson and Sullivan-sts. A respectable young girl, who has had the best of references, wishes a situation to do chamber-work and sewing, or to assist in the care of children and tending; is a neat sewer. Address Miss A. Z., box No. 1,000 Herald office. Best city references given. Can be seen at No. 227 Water, near Catharine-st., after 8 A. M., and until 3 P. M.

WANTED—THREE CLERKS FOR SHIPPING and ticket offices, 2 book keepers, 4 clerks for dry goods and grocery stores, 2 confectioners, 2 baggage men, 2 porters, 2 teamsters, 2 carmen, 2 bar-keepers, 1 man for steamers, 2 express drivers, 2 coachmen, and 4 boys for grocery and dry goods stores. Apply to LOUIS KAUFMAN, No. 290 Broadway, late Kaufman & Garrett.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN RAPID WRITER, as assistant book-keeper in a hardware store. A young man willing to devote his time to the business may call from 8 to 9 A. M. Also an errand boy.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN THE DRY goods jobbing business. One who has had experience and is quick and correct. Address R. J. H., Daily Times office.

WANTED — FOUR ABLE-BODIED MEN, (German or English preferred) to work in and about a brewery in the Country. Apply to YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., No. 81 Perry-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the City trade preferred. Apply to SARGENT, HARDY & CO., No. 13 Barclay-st.

TO DENTISTS.—A COMPETENT ASSISTANT wanted in either surgical or mechanical department. Address OPERATOR, Chatham-square Post-Office, giving full name, place of residence, how long and where last employed. Application taken of those not complying with the above requisitions.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF liberal education, and a graduate of Mathematics, Natural Science, and higher literary branches; a Lady Music Teacher, piano and cultivation of the voice, must be a good vocalist herself. A gentleman Pianist. A French Protestant Lady or Gentleman, department of Modern Languages, particularly French; if capable of teaching to sing, more desirable. All in the same Institution. Salaries all good. Address PRINCIPAL, No. 19 Christopher-st., New-York, by letter only, or personally during the week, or personally, after Wednesday, 5 P. M.

SAGUENAY, Aug. 5, 1857.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A TEACHER OF an unobjectionable character; references to take charge of pupils in a young ladies' finishing boarding school in the South; a vocal and instrumental music. He must himself be able to sing. An American or Englishman preferred. Salary liberal. Call before the 12th prox., at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FEMALE TEACHER of music and French. Call on Mr. BROWN, No. 46 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and first-rate board in a private family, where only a few select boarders will be received. Dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged. Apply at No. 145 Madison-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 37 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Washington. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET — With board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL AT FIRE ISLAND.—THIS IS a new house, extensive and well furnished, and well kept, in with sea, has the great South Bay on one side, and the ocean on the other. The proprietor is determined to make it the favorite resort for families from New-York. It is accessible twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, leaving Brooklyn-at. 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., and arrangements have been made to run on Tuesday and Friday of each week. Cheap excursions to leave South Ferry at 9 A. M. for Thompson's Station, and by Fire Island Inlet across the South Bay. Fare each way, 75 cts. D. R. HAMMIL, Proprietor.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York.—Board from $5 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 2 to 30 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is built in the most modern and tasteful style, and commands a magnificent view of the Croton Valley for several miles in extent; has good water of choice fruit, with a large yard and garden, beautifully arranged, and is within 7 minutes' walk from the station. A large number of village lots can be sold from the property. A more particular reference can be had at the office of Messrs. BRIGGS & RICHARDSON, No. 63 Cedar-st., New-York. Apply to or address S. BREWSTER Dykeman's, New-York.

FOR SALE.—HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.—A handsome country seat, with barn, coach-house, stabling, &c., &c., full-grown shade and fruit trees and garden. The house stands 90 feet back on a beautiful avenue, with a frontage of ground of 125 feet, and 230 feet deep. Distance to the depot, 10 minutes' walk. For a spacious portico in front. It is within a few minutes' walk of the railway station, and 24 miles from New-York. Hempstead is noted for its perfect healthiness, and its numerous and excellent roads, and beautiful drives, and good fishing in its neighborhood. Price, $6,000. If wanted, 20 acres can be had additional. Apply to JOHN HAROLD, Esq., Hempstead, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE ON THE west bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands, and within five minutes' walk of one of the principal stations, 30 or 100 acres of choice and improved land, containing four sites, one of which is built upon. Neighborhood, in all respects, one of the best on the river. Any one wishing to purchase a genteel and desirable country residence in the same vicinity, Bonds and mortgages, or good City property, at its cash value, will be received in exchange. For particulars, apply to W. KEMBLE, No. 1 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 24½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, to gether with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and fitted in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place will always find conveyances waiting at the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view of the river; hour's ride from town by railroad; two minutes' walk from the depot. Land from two to fifty acres, to suit purchaser; abundance of fruit; buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 107 Broadway, 2d story, front.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In a healthy neighborhood, about ten minutes' walk from the depôt on the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing 24 acres of excellent land, a large house, barn, &c., also fruit trees of various kinds. Will be sold cheap. Apply by letter or personally to S. MOORE, Bergen, Hudson County, N. J.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR the depôt—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages for a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. E. WHITE, 37 Pine-st., Counting-room, No. 2 Wall-st.

MACHINERY.

ROTARY BLOWERS.—SEVERAL SIZES ON hand. Apply to ROOT & CO., corner Pearl and Cedar-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM Engine and Boiler in perfect order. Apply at 304, 306 and 308 Eastern-st.

AUCTION SALES.

T. C. HOPKINS, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at house on the West side, No. 1 Fifth-av., between Eighth and Ninth-sts., by order of Mr. Wm. Cook, a quantity of superior mahogany and other modern and elegant household furniture, including a handsome mahogany-framed piano-forte, 6-octave rosewood parlor furniture, black walnut 4-post bedroom furniture, mattresses and mahogany chamber furniture, mirrors, paintings, oil-cloths, China and silver ware, table cutlery, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c. &c. Positive without regard to weather. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

WM. H. KNOX, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS, 3-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.—W. H. KNOX will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 75 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, of every description. For full particulars, see Herald.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE—NO. 2, VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, No. 11 Gold-st., by order of Assignees, the entire stock of Domestic and Foreign Hardware, &c., contained in said store. Also, stove and office fixtures and one large iron safe. Catalogues now ready. Terms four months.

FRED'K & GOSS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—BY FRED'K & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one piano-forte, rosewood and mahogany sofas; chairs, bureaus, centre-tables, pier and oval glasses; silver-plated ware; tin and wood ware; enameled chamber suits, carpets, bedding, &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

WILKINS & LIVINGSTON WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 225 W. st 27th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top centre table, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, carpets, China, glassware, &c., &c. Catalogues at the house.

J. E. BASSETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. E. BASSETT will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 10 o'clock, No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves a large stock of all kinds of white granite, blue and fancy printed China, Glass, Earthenware, &c. Sale positive to close consignments. Goods well packed for shipping and catalogues now ready.

GILBERT S. SAYAGE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY DIBBLEE, RAGLEY & SAVAGE, at their sales room No. 83 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, at 10 A. M.—Staple and fancy dry goods, fancy goods, dry goods damaged by water, on account of underwriters; large invoice of jewelry, made up carpets, new; one hack carriage, in front of store, at 12 o'clock. 150,000 imported cigars.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 Leonard-st., the entire contents therein, consisting in part of iron and other bedsteads, beds, bedding, chairs, dining-tables, crockery, stoves, bureaus, washstands, bar, bar furniture. Deposits required.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug 3, 1857.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—NOTICE TO BOARDERS OR OTHERS ABOUT CHANGING FOR A HOME OF THEIR OWN.—A first-class house with all the modern improvements, sixteen rooms, with large yard, nice place to keep fowls, in a healthy location one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the city, improving very fast, convenient to cars and stages, in 49th-st., third house east by south from 8th-av. Inquire on the premises of Mr. LANE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 328 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, ON Elm-street, about ten minutes' walk from the Market-street Depot, a three-story brick dwelling house, built in the best manner, and in complete order. Also, a number of desirable building lots in the same vicinity. Inquire of D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 85 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st., is built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements. One of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN—Broadway, only three squares from the Ferry—only $600 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 43 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 34 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHT LOTS—FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Sale postponed to FRIDAY, Aug. 14, inst., 12 o'clock noon. JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers, Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 29 Broadway; extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to Nassau-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS NO. 69 Union-place, between 18th and 19th sts. The house has been put in thorough repair and the location is unsurpassed. The house is three rooms deep and has all the modern improvements. Apply between 1 and 2½ o'clock to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 127 2D-AV., BEtween 8th and 9th sts., being 25 feet front and finished with modern improvements. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 12th-st., west of 8th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $230 per annum. Apply at No. 122 4th-st. near 9th-av., in the grocery.

A CHANCE SELDOM FOUND.—TO LET near Union-square, within one block of Broadway, a 3-story modern furnished house, with gas, baths and every convenience. Rent $1,500, of which $1,000 will be boarded out by the owner and family, if suited, leaving the best part of the house to rent. The right sort of a person can do well by this arrangement. No one need apply unless they can produce their last landlord's receipt. Address A. A. H., Union-square Post-Office, with references.

BROADWAY OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—One large, light room, 65 feet deep, with front office on third floor; single rooms on same floor for apartments or offices, to rent, very low, in building No. 644 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Possession at once. Apply in the store to STEPHEN WM. SMITH.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE AND healthy location in Brooklyn from 1st October next to May 1, 1858. Any one having a small house (English basement preferred) suitable for a very small genteel family, can hear of a good tenant by addressing H., Box No. 2,376 Post-Office, New-York, stating terms, &c.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—FOUR MILES FROM THE city of Newark, consisting of 30 acres; 15 acres cultivated and 5 acres of woodland; the best spring on the ground. For sale either with or without the Stock. Conditions made easy to suit the purchaser. A good bargain for a Gardener, and has a small vineyard. For particulars inquire at the Drugstore, No. 134 Market-st.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM 25 TO 100 ACRES, within 30 miles of New-York, near depot or landing, well watered, good fruit, and it must be near good schools (select,) good buildings, free from fevers and ague; one having a fine prospect of surrounding country. Address SILAS B. CONDICT, Morristown, N. J.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.—SEAMAN LOWBERRE, No. 307 Spring-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., respects the attention of Builders and others to his large and well assorted stock of Hardware, consisting of Clark's best and other butts, gimblet screws, frame rollers, sash cords and weights, Parker Mills nails, American locks in great variety, sliding door and French window trimmings, bar, hoop and rod iron, carriage bolts and rivets, and a general assortment of articles suitable for sportsmen and others.

LIGHTNING RODS.—200,000 FEET 7-16TH IN. tinned twisted rod, with glass-ring insulators, points, &c., wholesale, about to close off their stock of this kind of rod. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 86 John-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Colsun's extra and all kinds of Bar iron, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PERU H.—All sizes, delivered at Rensen's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS.—EXecuted in the highest style and at low rates. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 149 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS.—FOR BANKS INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 149 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 149 John-st.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 823 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to execute all exterior or interior embellishments, including frescos, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c., &c. The most proficient artists are employed, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can alone accomplish.

RAILROADS.

CHANGE OF ARRANGEMENT.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest.—Via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Toledo, forming the shortest and most palatial route to the Great West. Fast through trains and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 186 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 176 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 8:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains run only to Binghamton with the Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depots, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Brewster's for Pawling, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham 4 Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:00 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connects at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 14, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M., only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $5; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 13, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 12 M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:30, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL.

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain William H. Reynolds, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

Returning—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat Channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st. pier No. 16 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	2 00	1 00	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junction	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 50	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, Jesse Bozeman, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson's, North River:

Leave New-York. Leave Red Bank:
Tuesday, Aug. 11, 7½ A. M. Tuesday, Aug. 11, 11 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 12, 8 A. M. Wed'day, Aug. 12, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 13, 9 A. M. Thurs'y, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M. Friday, Aug. 14, 1½ P. M.
Satur'y, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M. Satur'y, Aug. 15, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 16, 6 P. M.

Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FROM WEST SIDE PECK-SLIP, E. R.—The new and superior steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHARLES WHEDON, will commence running, in place of steamer Osceola, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 12, at 6 o'clock, and thereafter leaving New-York MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Leaves Bridgeport TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY mornings, at 7½ o'clock. Passage: Saloon, 75 cents; deck, 50 cents. For information, inquire at steamboat office. GEO. W. COBLES,

No. 260 Pearl-st., Corner of Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DOUGLASS, will leave New-York from Pier No. 37, foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport.....1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANDREW SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Canal-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.; Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ARENDSEN, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND, at 50 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

Returning—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, leave Fire Island at 11 A. M.

Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depôt South Ferry. Tickets to return, to be had on board steamer HERO.

The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample accommodations of the best kind.

EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON—EVERY TUESDAY.—Excursion to Fort Hamilton via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st. (Staten Island Ferry-boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.) The steamer SISTER ISLAND for Fort Hamilton, connects with the Staten Island boats at the foot of Whitehall-st., leaving on the arrival of the 6, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6 o'clock boats from New-York. This affords an unsurpassed view of the bay, harbor, and Atlantic Ocean—all should enjoy it. Time, sailing at Fort Hamilton.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island.—Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for 25 cents, and Coney Island and Fort Hamilton, 25 miles, for 50 cents. Steamer SOUTH SIDE will leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On the Sundays the boat leaves at 9 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. Fare for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will stand at the first mentioned.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamer ISLAND CITY will run excursions to Staten Island, Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, on Sundays, leaving foot of Whitehall-st. at 9 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. Fare for the round trip, 25 cents. For further particulars, apply at office of C. W. WILSON, No. 10 Wall-st.; corner of Bridge, 10 o'clock.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE, Commodore.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WOOD.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unrivaled for elegance and comfort.

Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second cabin, $80. Excursion tickets, $200. Steerage passage, $30. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 87 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WARNEWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROCKERY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. REAL, 2,231 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. DARE, 2,864 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,215 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. PERRITON, 2,027 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The Steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, and be succeeded by the JASON, Sept. 2, and the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Sept. 12	Saturday.....Oct. 3
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $150; second cabin, $90. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce. (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others to be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

THE ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WOOD, will sail on the 12th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

NOTICE.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,477,320 91
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. DALLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. DALLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JAMES BOGA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$661,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. SOUTHWORTH, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. SOUTHWORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HERKLESS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. HERKLESS, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$12,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Asst. Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD KING, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE BGER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE BGER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,018,163 74
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
THOMAS BOWNE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC BELL, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC BELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BLATCHFORD, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BLATCHFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,481,697 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JAS. H. BARTOW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. D. T. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. D. T. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
R. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260 Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB ARMS, Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB ARMS, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
GEORGE CLENDENIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. E. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. E. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. COOLTROCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. COOLTROCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. E. DODGE, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. C. HOUGHTALING, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. C. HOUGHTALING, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
THOS. L. THOMPSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$627,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOU, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOU, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
THOMAS MACKELLAR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,671,552 32
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. HUNTER, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$732,146 25
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$741,168 94
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JNO. C. HENON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required, by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,415,384 22
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
W. C. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$431,467 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STERBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STERBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
R. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$684,348 07
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN THOMSON, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

JOHN THOMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,949,211 64
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JUSTUS STRUT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,174,600 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB O. HALSTED, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. O. HALSTED, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$651,411 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,914,697 24
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROSEWELL H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,142,665 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN F. SWARTZWELDER, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. FOULK, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. FOULK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. T. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. T. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
THOMAS A. RICHMOND, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,750,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation, including the late Merchants' Bank.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARTEMAS H. BILLINGS, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. BILLINGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,227,649 14
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation, including notes.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. F. GARLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. F. GARLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JOHN HOGELAND, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,975,064 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—GEORGE J. SWEET, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. J. SWEET, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,440,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,150,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$600,915 15
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS D. TAYLOR, Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. D. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
W. C. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL BANK, in the City of New-York, as required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. HUNTER, Cashier of the NEW-YORK CENTRAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. J. HUNTER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JOHN HOGELAND, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$250,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM KIRBY, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. R. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. R. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JOHN HOGELAND, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. MACY, President of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. T. MARTIN, President.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$618,579 84
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,051,455 97
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,797,439 66
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$700,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GOUVERNEUR WILKENS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,970,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
THOS. THOMPSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the PRODUCE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. STEVENS, Cashier of the REPUBLIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. STEVENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. STEVENS, Cashier of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. STEVENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SECURITY BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HALLETT, President of the SECURITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HALLETT, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. HILLIARD, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HILLIARD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
BARNET P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,872,731 09
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE HOYT, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 6 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 22, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st proximo on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last, it was resolved to pay off the sum of $200,000 of the outstanding bonded debt of the Company, on the 1st of July, 1858, from the net earnings of the Road for the year 1857, and that the balance, amounting then to $1,000,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $2,000,000, of which a portion is drawing 6 per cent interest, be paid in annual sums of $50,000 annually thereafter till 1868, and that extinguish the debt. This arrangement has been carried into effect, and the Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated, to the extent of $450,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $1,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the Remainder of the Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER DIFFICULTY.

CONOVER CONTEMPT CASE.

CONCLUSION OF THE ARGUMENTS.

SPEECH OF MR. BRADY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. R. P. Spencer, P. J.

At the closing of the Court yesterday, Mr. Field continued his argument. It appeared by the certified copy served on Mr. Farrington, which contained [illegible] as far as he could judge from the opinion, that the injunction was issued on the 10th. It had been altered. As it stood originally, it was dated the 10th, and the time for showing cause was the 12th. It had been, it was, or drawn as it [illegible] there to have the two minutes, or either of them, appeared.

Judge Ingraham.—Yes; but that was [illegible] Mr. Field.—Then the Judge issued an injunction restraining Conover from removing the books and papers. Conover was served by Farrington with a copy of the injunction and complaint, and it originally ran to Conover and Brewer, but by [illegible] Brewer was struck out. Conover was then served, or served, with [illegible] and [illegible] the injunction, affidavits and complaint.

Judge Ingraham.—What I was about to mention at the time of the argument yesterday is, there can be no question that where there is any denial of the injunction order, a party is entitled to a trial by jury on the question of contempt. He is bound, by the practice of the Court and to the suitor, to proceed to that end with all possible dispatch. And this, I suppose, will [illegible] in England, where the power of Courts to punish for contempt is much greater than with us. So much so that the Court [illegible] Parliament, or rather by the Reformers, when they reported this part of the Revised Statutes. The rule in England is, that all strictly and strenuous as the powers of Courts are in England, they will not allow a party to use the process of the Court injuriously or oppressively; and he is bound to make use of what he gets at the earliest possible moment.

I have doubted from this that injunction was granted, and in your Honor's course. There had been considerable delay, the reasons and his Honor's order which [illegible] not to have been done. But even taking it as granted, and admitting it was not granted until the 12th, is there any cause or reason that they should not, on the next day, the 13th, at 1 o'clock, to serve it. Was it proper for the counsel who last addressed the Court to say: "Wait, and you will know when it is served. Will you, Sir?" Permit a party to come into Court on an attachment, when by their own showing the violation was the consequence of their own act, and done on the instant of the service?

The next point is, did Mr. Conover, after due service of the injunction, and an opportunity to know its contents, remove or disturb the books and papers of the office? He never did. The injunction, as he [illegible] observed, was against removing books and papers only. Did he, after an opportunity of knowing that, did he touch them? This paper does not point out what he is to do. It refers to the complaint, another paper, and he should not be expected, [illegible] was required, to do anything till he had full time to read all the papers, and find out what they meant. These are the two papers that were handed to him.

Mr. Stebbins.—The injunction and complaint——

Mr. Field.—These are the ones that were served. We are not bound to take Mr. Brady's word or more [illegible] and no Court can touch a hair of his head for doing anything, or omitting to do anything, [illegible] opportunity of reading the papers.

Mr. Field.—But we are entitled to take this; that it is an intimation to Mr. Conover that he might move for the warrants and have them executed. He was not to interfere with them afterwards; but the officer might take them and deliver them to him, but he was not to interfere with them from that moment. It is one step after the execution of the warrant and its delivery to the officer, more, moreover, the acts of the Judge. It was his duty to "issue his warrant," that is the language of the statute. (2 R. S.) What the Judge could do himself he could direct anybody else to do; he could give, as he did, the warrant to either Bertholf or Brewer to give to Farrington—the conveyance to Farrington is the act of the Court.

My next point is that, after the issuing of the warrant, and its execution, Mr. Conover had no control over it. He could neither countermand it, nor direct how it should be executed. And he has no control of it to this day. It was in the hands of the officers of the law who alone have control of it, and had to do with it as directed by law. What did they complain of? They said when Brady made the announcement he should have recalled some one. Recall what? Was he to recall the warrant? Directly we knew of it we, as Counsel, advised Farrington to resist until we could make an application to your Honor to modify the Injunction—which application we did make three weeks ago last, of which, unfortunately no disposition has yet been made. If he had given any order to withdraw the warrant, or about the warrant, it would have been an interference, if what they say would be an interference, would really be so.

The constable is not the agent of Conover but of the law. He could not interfere with him; it was his duty to be silent and acquiescent, and unless he can be punished for being silent and acquiescent he cannot be punished at all.

I have hitherto argued that Mr. Conover is not responsible for the acts of those who acted under the the warrant or for anything that was done under it; but I now admit that he was, and I ask attention to this point and fact in the case: At what time was the injunction served? Now, supposing that Mr. Conover had intuition, and he could know on the instant what was in the papers presented to him, and was bound to stop. I shall demonstrate that the injunction was not served till after the warrant was placed and in the hands of the constable for execution. There was, therefore, no violation, unless notice was given to Conover. Neither Mr. Conover nor counsel had notice that there was any injunction against the act, or either of them—and when the other side had said they had notice of it, the conviction was entirely groundless whatever. It is certainly [illegible] that there was an injunction against the Board. The precise time at which the injunction was served was the matter which had been reserved by the Court, and upon which it was [illegible] to decide when it was served. Now, in fact, there was any doubt about it.

Mr. Brady.—I admit that had been stated, but that there was a great deal of conflicting evidence which it was difficult to reconcile, though I do not suppose any one of the witnesses had intended to make a mistake.

Counsel then proceeded to analyze the testimony and to show how all differed. For instance, two witnesses had deposed that the warrant was delivered to him. (Mr. Field.) while thirteen showed that there was no foundation for that statement.

The time that elapsed, too, between the signing of the warrant and the announcement of the injunction—Mr. Brady said it was at the moment; Mr. Bleecker made it immediately afterwards; and others spoke of conversations and consultations between the signing and the injunction. It was upon this point of time that the case had been referred, and differing as they did it was impossible to escape the conclusion that the warrant was out of the room before the injunction was announced, and all the [illegible] money led to the conclusion that it was utterly impossible to be correct as to minutes, much less as to seconds. The learned counsel have handed in, in writing, an analysis of the testimony upon this point which he had prepared, and concluded: That it was clear that they endeavored to get an order for disobedience against a person from whom the order had been concealed till the last moment. My duty, added he, I trust, is done, I do not wish to enlarge upon, or allude to, any topics except such as are legitimately before the Court on this motion. I should have said if there was ever a case perfectly clear this is one, but I have seen so much and heard so much which seems strange to me within the last few months, that I have thought no man can safely neglect saying anything that occurs to him. One of the ablest Common Pleas Judges in this State, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court, who was in the Court of Appeals during the argument upon the Metropolitan Police Bill, and he said to me he supposed that the [illegible] would be made to me for appearing against its constitutionality. I replied, that such is but what would what he thought then; and he replied "Why you know I have no doubt but some Judges do very queer things. I should have thought there was no doubt." I have now said all, except that the power of Courts to punish for contempts is a power most liable to be abused, and most delicately to be used, and which no Judge will use it, and I am sure the one I am addressing will not use it, except to be a very clear case. We learn by the history of ourselves and a kindred nation, that there is no power which has been so watched so steadily and so jealously; and none which will be so likely to be curtailed if any attempt be made to stretch it.

When we had the revision of the laws in 1830, the revisers stated in a note that they had endeavored to bring all questions of punishment for contempts before a Jury, rather than before an offended tribunal because it was a power so liable to abuse. That was one to criminal contempts. Don't go to England for your law of contempts—but I would defy them even there to find any case which comes within a gun-shot of this.

It was a power which had been branded. The Court would remember when the Senate was considering the case of a Judge—Peck—for having committed a lawyer for having said something about his judgment, which he considered a contempt. He thought it was a contempt to say he had decided wrong, or negligently, or ridiculously. The defendant there escaped, but by a small number; but the result was the act of 1831, declaring that nothing said, no opinion expressed about a Judge, or about his conduct or opinions, could be a contempt. Nothing but what took place in his presence, and tending to interrupt the proceedings of his Court, or the disobedience of a lawful process could be disobedience; and ever since the time of Lansing it has been most jealously watched, and every disposition shown to curtail it.

I would not have it understood that the learned Judge could be prejudiced by any prejudices or by any appeals to his self-love, but some observations had been made for that purpose—for what else the observations about Farrington's taking the injunction in his teeth, omitting to mention, as they should have done, in fairness, that Farrington took the paper in his teeth because he could not prevent it being thrown away otherwise. His hands were full, and Conover laid it on a pile of books. What was it mentioned for, but among other reasons of provocation to punish by an offended tribunal?

I had no doubt of this case at first, and I ought not to say I have any now. I have not say. It can't be possible that at this time and under these circumstances, that anything can be said to Mr. Conover, except that you have made good your case in answer to this charge; it is scattered to the winds and you go free.

MR. BRADY'S HARANGUE—APPLAUSE IN COURT.

Mr. James T. Brady replied to the last gentleman. By the time he rose, the room in the audience part had become densely crowded by an audience in evident expectation of an harangue—nor were they disappointed.

It was very much to be regretted, he said, that in the discussion of this case, so full of interest to the public, involving the highest judicial action, and important rights of individuals, there should have been any exhibition of feeling, the manifestation of which, in Court, was at all times out of taste, if it did not deserve a stronger censure.

His Honor had been amused (perhaps he might say tantalized) by reference to Judges which had no earthly relation to the motion which he had been called upon to decide. The individual who had just taken his seat had expressed his great distrust of all Judges, and intimated very strongly his doubts whether his Honor's course had been according to law. As to what had passed between him (Mr. Field) and the counsel himself, he would not take up the public time to discuss.

He proceeded, after some further observations in the same strain, to reconsider the evidence in the case, arguing that there was a difference between an order made in Court—there recorded and certified by the Clerk, and an order made at Chambers, which required the Judge's signature to verify it, and which must be immediately served and shown. This was an order in Court, and the other side had ample notice of it to make them liable for contempt. The Court of Common Pleas had all the powers of and was the old Court of Chancery, and all the rules of that practice were applicable to it.

There was a party growing up around us, both in the profession and out of it, who tried to make the acts of Legislature and Judiciary subservient to their own interested views, and who might be, as some men of former times in England were, described by Webster, "above ordinances."

But he supposed judicial opinions were of some weight, and his Honor would pay some respect to them. The learned gentleman, in conclusion, made a spirited reply to those remarks relative to the place of birth of his parents—upbraided the senior counsel with apostacy—eulogized the people of Ireland in general, and some individuals in particular, and thereby called forth much applause from the audience, manifested by stamping of feet and clapping of hands.

In the course of his remarks upon Conover's office, he intimated that did not call for his imprisonment, as that would be harsh; but not so harsh as the imprisonment of Devlin had been, for which he said redress might hereafter be sought before a proper tribunal.

Mr. Brady spoke at some length, but our want of space compels us to curtail his remarks. He sat down amid loud and long applause—rather an unusual scene in a Court of Justice.

Judge Ingraham reserved his decision till Saturday next, when that in the injunction case will also probably be given.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

It is very rarely that the August Term of the Court of General Sessions is extended beyond one week. Judges wish to go out of town; jurors are impatient of confinement and control; lawyers are few and impertinent, but impertinence is no unusual defect of a lawyer's nature; the Clerk of the Court is impatient for the banks of Lake Mahopac, the brows of the Catskills, or the falls of Niagara. But the present August bears no relationship to our usual Augusts. The weather is bad and crime is worse, so we have a Recorder vexing out his Summer life upon the bench, and burglars leaving their future address at Sing Sing Prison for ten and fifteen years each.

Yesterday, a young German, named Ernest Monreuth, was convicted of stealing a horse and cart. The indictment was for grand larceny. The Jury found him him guilty of petit larceny. He was sentenced by the Recorder to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

After Henreuth was removed, a rascal well known to the police as an ancient offender, calling himself Edward Brown, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

William Jones, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree. On the 9th July he broke into the house of a French gentleman, named Pierre Chaunacée, in Thirty-second-street, and had nearly $300 worth of silver plate ready stowed for carrying away when discovered. He made good his escape, but was subsequently arrested. He was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

The boarding-house at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, occupied by Mrs. Pilot, was entered by burglars on July 24. The police found three burglars on the premises. They arrested Joan Saunders and George Delmar, but the third man escaped. John Saunders was the first prisoner put upon trial yesterday. He plead guilty of burglary in the second degree, but on being called up for sentence, said that he had been misled into that plea. He now wished to say that he would have pleaded not guilty if he had not been told that he would have escaped a heavier sentence by his plea of guilty. He wished to assure the Court that he was innocent of any other crime. The Recorder told him that if he had stood his trial, and been convicted, he would have been heavily sentenced. As it was, he would accept his plea of "guilty," and sentence him only to seven years in the State Prison.

George Delmar, the confederate of the last prisoner, was then placed at the bar. He pleaded "not guilty," and underwent a trial. He was clearly found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Talk of amusements, indeed! These remedies have peacefully commended themselves to nations, tribes, communities, and communities of the human race. They are the one main rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous.

LIGHTNING RODS.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Among the many accidents from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with Sickels' Patented Lightning Rods. In all instances these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "Quarrier's" Rods were struck, on the house of H. G. Farmer, Esq., in Millbrook Green, and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON,
No. 110 Nassau-st.

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.—It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water, that for medical uses and as a beverage, it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Depot, No. 68 Broadway-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, testimonials of a number of eminent physicians, &c.

Do some and call for the Empire Water and circulars.

G. W. WARNER & Co.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 16. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address Rev. A. FRASE, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MURRAY & LEHMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—For fifteen years this has been the favorite perfume of the Spanish ladies of South America. Their value is highly as a purifier of the complexion, as well as a fragrant toilet water. Sold by D. T. LEHMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 68 Water-st., and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

The new drama of the "Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn," at PURDY'S National Theatre, continues to crowd the house nightly. Go see it this evening and enjoy a good hearty laugh. A pantomime and farce will be performed with it.

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The best Gas Cooking-stove in the world. Call and see it.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 128, 129 and 130 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
AND
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark *Advertiser* of Saturday reports a death in that city by Asiatic cholera. The death is ascribed to the filthy condition of the outhouses in the vicinity of the man's late residence in Riverstreet.

THE BERRY TRADE.—The Ocean (N. J.) *Emblem* says that Mr. WILLIAM BENNETT, of that county, has paid persons employed by him to pick berries since July 1, $2,100, and has realized from the sale $3,100, leaving $900 for expenses and profits. He sent to New-York, last week, 391 bushels of berries. Mr. BENNETT employs eight teams, and several of his neighbors have two and three teams each constantly employed in the business. Each team will average about four loads a week, of from twenty to twenty-five bushels each. The *Emblem* enumerates in all twenty-nine teams, which, at four loads per week, make 116 loads, and at twenty bushels each, 2,480 bushels. The return, at $2 per bushel, amounts to $4,640 per week. Mr. B. thinks there will be good picking for six weeks yet.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 10.

$2,000 Virginia 6s.....	91	25 Harlem R. R.....	10¼
5,000 Missouri State 6s.	79½	200 Reading R. R.....	71
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	85	600 do.....	70¾
5,500 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90¾	200 do.....	70¾
800 do.....	90¾	100 do.....	70
8 Ill. Cen. Pch. Rights.	124	100 do.....	70¾
5 Ill. Cen. Jly Rights.	124	100 do.....	70¾
60 Bank of New York.	110¾	300 do.....	71
5 Bk. of Commerce..	105	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	60
19 Bank Com. Scrip...	104	50 do.....	60
15 American Ex. Bank.	111	150 do.....	64¾
5 Metropolitan Bank.	107	550 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	45
20 Co. L. Trust Co...	93	200 do.....	45
80 Pcm. Coal Co.....	88	100 do.....	45
50 Del. & H. Canal Co.	118¾	100 do.....	45
100 Clev. & To. R. R.	60	100 do.....	45¾
500 do.....	59¾	100 do.....	46
20 N. Y. Cen. R. R..	92	500 do.....	47
100 do.....	opg	50 do.....	46¾
20 Co. do.....	93¾	200 do.....	46¾
100 do.....	93¾	50 do.....	46¾
100 Erie Railroad.....	32¾	100 do.....	45¾
100 do.....	32¾	75 M. Bo & N. In. p. s.	75
725 do.....	32¾	20 do.....	75¾
250 do.....	32¾	100 do.....	75
100 do.....	33	50 Clev. & Pitts. R'd..	40¾
100 do.....	33¼	200 do.....	40¾
100 do.....	33¼	200 do.....	40¾
100 do.....	33¾	5 Chi. & R'k I. R'd..	94¾
100 do.....	33¾	50 La Cr. & Mil. R'd...	35
150 do.....	33	170 do.....	34¾
200 do.....	33¾	245 do.....	33¾
50 do.....	33¾	85 do.....	33¾
60 Gal. & Chi. R. R..	91¾	100 do.....	33
20 C. B. & Q. R. R....	86		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$3,000 Sandusky, Mansf'd and New'k R. Int.	51
$5,000 Towanda C'l & T'n Co. 1st mtg 6s. Int.	60¾
30 shares Nassau Bank.....	104¾
87 shares Chatham Bank.....	78@78
10 shares Lafayette Ins. Co.....	97
40 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.....	109¾
4 shares Firemen's Ins. Co.....	103
50 shares Trenton Iron Co.....	75
1,903 shares Vermont Copper Co.....	p.s. 5@6c.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	79¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.....	40
2,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	70	300 do.....	40¾
20 do.....	33	5 M. S. & N. I. R.	45¾
150 do.....	33¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	45
200 do.....	33¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R....	60¾
11 do.....	33¾	100 do.....	60¾
100 do.....	33¾	500 do.....	60¾
150 do.....	33¾	200 do.....	60¾
100 Hud. Riv. R'd.....	31	300 do.....	60
200 Reading R.R.....	71	200 do.....	59¾
100 do.....	70	10 La Cr. & M. R....	35¾
100 Mich. Central R....	82	100 do.....	35¾
100 do.....	82	5 N. Y. Cen. R'd.....	92

MONDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 8, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, Aug. 1:

Increase in Loans.....	$1,430,909
Decrease in Specie.....	1,180,647
Increase in Circulation.....	315,318
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits.....	1,900,645

The Loans continue to rise on the late addition to Capital Stock. The falling off in Specie is scarcely as large as looked for, after the considerable outgo of last week, which, as stated this morning, was full $1,800,000. The present reserve is quite equal to the current wants of the market, in view of the early arrival of the California packet of the 20th of July. The export demand for the Boston steamer will be about half a million from this City—or $400,000, exclusive of $100,000 transferred through Sub-Treasury. The decrease in the line of actual deposits is consistent with the Specie loss. The transactions of the week through the Clearing-House were much heavier than the previous week. Including these, and the Sub-Treasury Statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT.

	Aug. 8, 1857.	Aug. 1, 1857.	Aug. 1, 1857.
Capital.....	$66,000,000	$66,000,000	$66,000,000
Loans.....	112,192,272	110,977,363	109,697,050
Specie.....	12,270,603	11,737,267	12,918,014
Circulation.....	6,676,720	6,960,740	6,605,422
Gross Deposits..	93,220,870	94,455,919	94,445,906
Exchanges.....	21,942,499	27,063,678	25,783,878
Undrawn.....	71,877,871	67,373,443	68,662,028
In Sub-Treasury.	19,871,491	19,440,087	19,161,617

The new week opens dull. There is no particular movement in Money to-day, and the rates on paper, as well as the supply of means on call, show much the same state of things as on Saturday. Sterling Exchange is firmer for the Boston mail, without a large business doing, and the market is pretty much in the hands of the regular standard bankers at 109¾ @ ¾ cent. France are 5.17½. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $400,997, including $100,000 for transfer to Boston; paid $666,993, and held at the close $13,474,101.

The early telegraphic dispatches from the Quebec steamer from Liverpool, July 29, were considered unfavorable on the Stock Exchange, and [illegible] yesterday, causing declines from ¼ to 1 @ cent. and 2 @ cent. on La Crosse and Toledo. The business at the early Board in amount was below the usual average of late, and at the afternoon session there was a dull closing, though at steady prices. The fluctuations of the day were, in Erie from 33¾ as on Saturday, to 32¾; Reading, 71¾ to 71; Michigan Southern, 50¾ to 49¾; New-York Central, 93 to 93¾; La Crosse, 34¾ to 33¾, and Toledo 60¾ to 54¾. The Bond list inactive. City Bank Stocks firm.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR JULY.

	July, 1857.	July, 1856.
Chicago and Burlington....	$188,709	$179,826
Michigan Southern.....	169,419	178,049
Galena and Chicago.....	284,517	288,630
Cleveland and Pittsburg....	85,000	78,000
Illinois Central.....	326,961	199,000
Cleveland and Toledo.....	63,419	67,139
Racine and Mississippi.....	40,000	new.

The *Fulton* steamer from Havre and Southampton arrived at this port last evening, with the same dates from England as telegraphed from Quebec. But we have given at some length, in another part of the paper, the Money and Market details; the former being of considerable interest, as explaining the fall in the English Funds.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUGUST 8.

Names of Banks.	Loans, and Dis.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Am. due to Banks.
Atlantic Bank...	487,400	626,000	469,000	1,057,000	64,000
Am. Exchange Bk	921,700	31,700	97,300	854,000	
Atlantic Bank...	399,000	30,000	102,000	295,000	
Bk. of America...	3,540,000	1,000,000	98,000	2,200,000	
Bk. of Commerce.	12,810,000	1,000,000	2,000	7,104,000	
Bk. of Commerce.	1,000,000	60,000	94,000	1,207,000	
Bk. of New-York.	1,012,000	200,000	270,000	1,000,000	
Bk. of America...	4,000,000	1,000,000	97,000	4,000,000	
Bk. of Republic.	4,000,000	1,000,000	98,000	4,000,000	
Bk. of New-York.	1,000,000	200,000	97,000	1,000,000	
Bowery Bank.....	1,000,000	30,000	100,000	600,000	
Broadway Bank...	3,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	1,400,000	
Bull's Head Bank	300,000	15,000	100,000	200,000	
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,000,000	200,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Chatham Bank....	1,000,000	200,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Chemical Bank...	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	1,300,000	
Citizens' Bank....	700,000	50,000	100,000	700,000	
City Bank.....	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Continental Bank.	3,000,000	100,000	300,000	3,000,000	
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Fifth Ward Bank.	300,000	15,000	100,000	300,000	
Fulton Bank.....	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Greenwich Bank...	700,000	100,000	100,000	600,000	
Grocers' Bank....	700,000	100,000	100,000	600,000	
Hanover Bank....	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Island City Bank.	200,000	10,000	100,000	200,000	
Irving Bank.....	500,000	10,000	100,000	400,000	
Leather Man. Bk..	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Manhattan Co....	4,000,000	500,000	300,000	3,000,000	
Marine Bank.....	500,000	50,000	100,000	500,000	
Market Bank.....	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Mechanics' Bank..	4,000,000	500,000	300,000	3,000,000	
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,000,000	70,000	300,000	800,000	
Mech. & Trad. Bk	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Mercantile Bank..	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Merchants' Bank..	3,000,000	300,000	300,000	3,000,000	
Merch. Exch. Bk..	2,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Metropolitan Bk..	3,000,000	500,000	300,000	3,000,000	
Mount Bank.....	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
National Bank....	3,000,000	300,000	300,000	3,000,000	
N. Y. County Bk..	400,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	300,000	10,000	100,000	200,000	
North River Bank.	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Ocean Bank.....	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Oriental Bank....	300,000	20,000	100,000	200,000	
Pacific Bank.....	1,000,000	50,000	100,000	700,000	
Park Bank.....	3,000,000	200,000	300,000	3,000,000	
People's Bank....	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Phenix Bank.....	3,000,000	200,000	300,000	3,000,000	
St. Nicholas Bank.	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Seventh Ward Bk	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,000,000	100,000	100,000	3,000,000	
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Union Bank.....	3,000,000	100,000	100,000	3,000,000	

FOOTINGS.

Loans.....	$109,077,000	Circulation.....	$6,660,740
Specie.....	11,737,267	Deposits.....	94,445,819

Money Circular for Europe.

For Europe.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

Since our last advices of the 4th instant, we have had an improving market for shares. The speculative Stocks have fluctuated considerably, while the more solid class of securities have remained heavy. All, however, show an advance upon the closing prices of last week. The market closes weak and inactive. State Stocks are firm and active. Operations have been done chiefly in Missouri 6 @ cents. and Virginia 6 @ cents. We quote Indians 5s ¾ lower. City and County Bonds.—We have to mention sales of Milwaukee City 7s, (Sinking Fund,) Louisville City 6s, and St. Louis City 6 @ cents. at a decline upon the last quotations. The different issues of the City of New-York have been in demand at better prices for investment. Railroad Bonds continue active, with but little change in prices. The largest transactions have been in Illinois Central Construction, Galena and Chicago Second Mortgage, and New-York Central 6 @ cents., and the different issues of the Erie Railroad. At private sale we have to mention sales at former rates of Peoria and Oquawka First Mortgage 8 @ cents., Eastern Extension, Galena and Chicago First Mortgage, and Burlington and Missouri First Mortgage 8 @ cents. at former rates. Railroad Shares.—There has been about the usual amount of business done in shares. Reading and Michigan Southern show the largest amount of transactions. For the fluctuations, which have been considerable, we refer, as usual, to the annexed bulletin of daily quotations. Money continues easy at .6@7 on call. We quote paper 8@12. DE COPPET & CO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

Since our last weekly report of the 4th inst., our Stock market has shown a fair degree of activity, with a strong upward movement in speculative stocks up to Saturday, when a partial reaction took place; still our quotations show an almost general advance over last week's prices. There has been a good demand for State Stocks, principally Missouri's, of which several large parcels have been taken out of the market. We also notice a better inquiry for some of the leading Railroad Bonds, but without any improvement in prices. The Money market is unchanged, and still shows the same ease which we have noticed for several weeks past. State Stocks more active, principally Missouri 6s, at ¼ advance; California 1870 and 1875 sold in small amounts, at ¾ @ cent. advance; Virginia 6s rose ¼; Tennessee 1 @ cent; North Carolina declined 2 @ cent; Ohio 6's sold former rates. City and County Bonds, except a lot of about 30,000 Milwaukee 7 @ cent. Sinking Funds at a slight reduction, nothing worth mentioning has been done. Railroad Bonds.—There has been a fair demand; Erie 1st mortgage sold at 103; Erie 2d mortgage at 98; Erie 1875 Bonds at 70¾, 1869 Bonds at 70, and 1871 Bonds at 65; all these prices showing no change. Illinois Central Bonds ¾ @ cent. higher; New-York Central 6s ¼; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund declined ¾; Galena and Chicago 2d mortgage and Terre Haute and Alton 2d mortgage without change. Railroad Shares have been active; Erie, Reading and Michigan Southern principally so. Erie has risen ¾; Reading 1; New-York Central ¼; Michigan Central ½; Michigan Southern ¾; Illinois Central ¼; Galena and Chicago 1; Cleveland and Pittsburg ¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi 8; La Crosse and Milwaukee 3¾; Michigan Southern preferred Stock declined 1; Panama 1; Cleveland and Toledo 1¾; Chicago and Rock Island ¼; Cleveland and Cincinnati ¾. Money.—The rates for discount are, if anything, slightly firmer, but loans on call remain extremely easy. We quote first-class paper 8 @9; names less known 10@12. Exchanges, very firm, with an upward tendency. London 109¾@ 109¾; Paris 5.17½@5.16¾.

MARIE & KANZ.

The Lake Ports of Wisconsin.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under the head of "Financial and Commercial," the *Herald* of July 29 has a strong article favorable to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and going to show that that road must eventually have a monopoly of the carrying trade between Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin and the Eastern States.

In the same article, in connection with this subject, appears a statement that there is no good port on the west side of Lake Michigan, north of Milwaukee, and that consequently no railroad terminating on Lake Michigan, at any point north of Milwaukee, can ever compete with the La Crosse and Milwaukee road for the business of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Without any desire to detract from the just merits of the *Herald's* favorite Railroad project, I yet be leave to dissent most decidedly, to some of the propositions contained in the article above alluded to.

Seventy-five miles North of Milwaukee, on the West shore of Lake Michigan, is situated the port and village of Manitowoc; the latter having now a population of about five thousand (5,000;) in 1850 it was 2,200.

Manitowoc has been always declared by the U. S. Engineer Officers having charge of the improvements and construction of Lake Harbors, to be the best natural Harbor on Lake Michigan; for the reasons, that the Bay was deeper and better protected, and the River larger, and leading in a better direction than any other river on that side of the Lake.

There is now under contract, and in the course of construction, the first division of a railroad from Manitowoc to the Mississippi River, and known as the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad.

The first division is from Manitowoc to Menasha,

[illegible] Flour is unchanged. Rather more [illegible] $5 75 for choice Ohio and Wisconsin brands, &c. Wheat is [illegible] Ohio at $1 30@1 32 for white, and $1 28@1 30 for red. Corn is [illegible] 84@85c for Ohio; 86@87c for Western mixed; 88@89c for Chicago; 90@91c for Illinois; 92@93c for Southern white; 94@95c for Southern yellow. Pork is unchanged. Sales [illegible] $17 for mess; $15 50@16 for prime; $13 50@14 for prime. Lard is [illegible] 10½@11c for Ohio; 11@11½c for Western; 11½@12c for Chicago and Illinois; 12@12½c for Kettle-rendered. Whisky is [illegible] 23@24c for Ohio and Michigan; 24@25c for Western.

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Camden and Amboy Railroad.

From the Trenton American.

By the returns made up to the 1st of January of this year, we find that the Railroad and Canal after paying all current expenses, and heavy [illegible] payment of the Bonding [illegible] and [illegible] ing interest on all outstanding bonds, and [illegible] cent. on its capital stock, were left with $219,[illegible] as surplus for the preceding year, or more than [illegible] cent. additional. There is no ascertained reason why the business of the present year should not equal that of the past. A semi-annual dividend of per cent. has already been declared and paid this year.

The depreciation in the market value